Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,164—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
2nd Dec.	PERSIA	7151	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9360
17th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
31st "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7956	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9360
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

To [illegible] Return fares Rs. 705 or Rs. 391
To [illegible] Rs. 792 or Rs. 940
and Surtax.

[illegible] PORTS, CHINA, [illegible] NEWZEALAND.

[illegible] Bombay fortnightly taking Passengers for the [illegible] Return Tickets are issued

[illegible] further information, apply to

[illegible] A. H. FROOM, Acting [illegible]nt, P. & O. S. N. CO.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Oct. 1910
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	A Tait	29th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	A. Tait	26th Apl. "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	23rd " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	575
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	553
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B, I. S. M. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Tons Leave Bombay about
s. s. Umsinga..... 4,500 25th November, 1910.
Fare Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to :—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	14th	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	17th	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Kola	1205	Thurs.	20th Oct.	9 a.m.	via C. M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,203 tons, on Thursday, 20th Oct. calling (for Malis and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahemera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S "MADURA," 1956 tons, on Monday, th 17 October calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about the 22nd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,
Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

13th October, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,799	Lafont	3rd Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riguier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan. "
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	2,663	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation & General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1910
D. Baldnino	4,580	D. Maganzie,	15th Nov. "
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Oct. 1910
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. "
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Dec. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Sultan	2,884	Greiwe	25th October

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Mellow Street, Bombay, 1st September, 1910.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96
LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House.
Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manilla.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,00
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,00

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Nuwara-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... .. „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HONBLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Herjee Kheisey and Co., Bombay.)

HAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hornundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chunkia, No. 6

LIQUID LIPPS

is the name by which the Popular Pianos manufactured by RICHARD LIPP are known. In both Hemispheres—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Far East, the

LIQUID LIPPS

are known and appreciated. The Popularity of these Pianos is evidenced by testimonials from all parts of the globe testifying unanimously to their excellent qualities in detail.

LIQUID LIPPS

are the Pianos par excellence for India as they are built and warranted to stand the extremes of a tropical climate in that they have complete metal frames cast in one piece and yet maintain all that

LIQUIDNESS OF TONE

which is the outstanding feature of these celebrated and covetable Pianos combining as they also do the desirable musical quality of

LIQUID TOUCH

which is capable of the most exquisite expression and further they will stand absolutely in perfect tune to the recognised full musical pitch in any climate. The pitch known as

PHILHARMONIC

which is higher than the pitch at which most Pianos are tuned in India. The most moderate priced Piano ever offered in India.

SOL AGENT IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

THE following from the CUTTING PACKING Co., Californian Fruits in Syrup in 2½ lbs. tins, Extra quality, PEACHES, PEARS and APRICOTS, at Re. 1-4 per tin, and ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES, in 3 lbs. tins, at Re. 1-8 per tin.

Whole ASPERAGUS, 1st choice (PAUL ERASMI AND Co.), at Rs. 2-8 ; per Dozen, Rs. 27.

Fruits in Syrup, Extra quality, in Bottles, at Re. 1-10 per Bottle, from the well known House of Messrs. DANDICOLLE AND GAUDIN, at Bordeaux.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION,
From
THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,

CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Sample on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mrs. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be handed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 13th October, 90.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TO PROVIDE for STOPPING the No. 206 UP PASSENGER TRAIN, at BELAPUR, the present Timings of 205 Down and 206 Up Passenger Trains between DHOND and MANMAD, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED, from the 17th October, 1910.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th October, 1910.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. CO., LD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT for 1911.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Oils, Waste, Tallow, etc., to the above Railway for the year 1911 and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 12 noon on the 21st October, 1910.

2. Full particulars together with Tender form may be obtained from the Storekeeper, Secunderabad, on payment of one rupee.

TO LET.

No. 57, Hornby Road, ... opposite Elphinstone, for non-Parsi residents ... Apply to N.M. Dubash, 218, Girgaum ... near Sir Mungaldass House.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL Stores will be received by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras, up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1910. Tenders and Schedules on payment of one rupee per set and other particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

W. D. BARTLEY, Captain, I. S. M. D.,
In-Charge Medical Store Depot, Madras.

Madras, 6th October, 1910.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Medicines and Sundries, Empty Packing Cases, Mutton Suet, Straw, covering and dammering and for the purchase of Castor and Groundnut Cake and unserviceable Packing Cases, Casks, Spirit Barrels, etc., will be received by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on the 3rd November, 1910.

Written application must be made for Tender and Schedule Forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

F. E SWINTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Govt.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership carried on by Messrs. CHARLES FREDERICK STEVENS, BERNARD GEORGE TRIGGS and THOMAS SEDGEWICK GREGSON as Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors under the style of CHARLES F. STEVENS AND CO. has been dissolved by Mutual consent as from the 7th October 1910 so far as regards the said Bernard George Triggs who retires from the firm.

Messrs C. F. Stevens and T. S. Gregson will continue to carry on the business under the present style of Charles F. Stevens and Co.

CHARLES F. STEVENS AND CO.,
King's Building, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1910.

POONA RACING SEASON.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

SELECT, well managed, replete with chary comfort and the leading HOTEL in the Station, well maintains its high character.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BATHY LAND AT KALYAN.

Suit No. 786 of 1909.

The firm of Lalji Thakersey & Co. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others. ..... Defendants

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Dwarkadas Dharamsey, deceased, appointed in the above suit by an order made by this Hon'ble Court, on the 31st day of August, 1909, and with consent of Rajabahadur Shivlal Motilal, the Mortgagee of the property hereunder described, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneer, will put FOR SALE by Public Auction, in one lot at the office of the said Mr. R. D. Sethna, on the ground floor of the High Court House, the immoveable property hereunder described THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of Bathy land or ground, situate at Kashba Kahjan, Taluka Kalyan, District Thana, and bearing Survey No. 202, Pate Nos. 3 and 4 and admeasuring one acre and 6 1-4 goonthas or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on the south by the land bearing Survey No. 207, on the east by the land bearing Survey No. 201 and on the west by the public passage leading to Tees Gaon.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Kasba Kalyan, Taluka Kalyan, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 197, and admeasuring 2 acres 21 1/2 goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on the south and west by the land bearing Survey No. 193, and on the east by the land in the Tees Gaon village, and the property of the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

Thirdly,—All those several pieces of parcels of lands together with buildings thereon, situate at Monji Kotinanaxi, Taluka Kalyan, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 57, Falni No. 22, Survey No. 59, Falni Nos. 1 and 3, Survey No. 60, Pate Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Falni Nos. 1 and 2, Survey No. 61, Pate No. 1, Survey No. 62, Survey No. 63, Falni No. 1, Survey No. 64, Pate No. 1, Survey No. 65, Pate No. 1, Survey No. 66, Pate Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and Falni Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6, Survey No. 67, Pate Nos. 1 and 2, Survey No. 68, Survey No. 70, Pate Nos. 1 and 2 and Falni Nos. 1 and 2, Survey No. 71, Falni Nos. 1 and 15, Survey No. 73, and Survey No. 123, admeasuring in all 38 acres and 31 3-4 goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of the G.I.P. Ry. Company, on the south by the lands bearing Survey Nos. 57 and 68, on the east by the lands bearing Survey Nos. 118, 71, 69 and 73, and on the west by the boundaries of Kalyan Village and Tees Gaon, exclusive of the portion of Survey No. 62 which forms the site and compound of the private Chapel of Joao Carrer De Aguiar, being in length 139 feet, on the west 130 feet, on the east 115 feet, on the south and 55 feet on the north, and bounded on the west by Kalyan Gaon, on the east by the water path, on the south by the boundaries of Survey No. 62, and on the north by the Main Road leading to the Bungalow.

Fourthly,—All those several pieces of land standing in Collector's "Shoor" on the names of Raghoo Kisa Patel and Pandoo Kal Patel, situate in the Inam Village of Tees Gaon, Tarf Ambernath, Taluka Kalyan, bearing Survey No. 7, Falni No. 7, Survey No. 28, Falni No. 8, Survey 29, Falni Nos. 1 and 5, Survey No. 30, Falni Nos. 3, 24, and 26, Survey No. 31, Falni No. 15, Survey No. 33, Pate No. 1, Survey No. 42, Pate Nos. 1, 3, and 5, Survey No. 43, Pate No. 2, Survey No. 45, Pate No. 11, Survey No. 37, Pate No. 7, and Survey No. 45, Pate No. 15, admeasuring in all 11 acres and 21 goonthas or thereabouts.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Reclamation, next to Taj Mahal Hotel, ground floor, Alexandra Mansion, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved, also English and American household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich carpets, table ornaments, fancy cabinets, American revolving top writing table, glass door book presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double bedsteads, iron safe, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, teapoys, tables, lamps, vases, cane furniture, utensils, etc., etc., the property of J. A. Tickell, Esq., Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from the proprietor of the Holborn Motor and Cycle Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at therisk of the estate of Jiveri Kishor Moti, deceased, the defaulting purchaser:—

One 8-10 H. P. Humber-maker four cylinder, battery ignition, swing seated car with hood, lamps and necessary tools in thoroughly working order.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1910.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Batha House," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office and opposite the Government Telegraph Office, the very valuable and neatly designed made to order household furniture, by Robert Breslaur and others, also pieces of English mahogany furniture, rich glass and crockery by Army and Navy, English breakfast set, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, large sideboard, dumbwaiters, dressing and washhand tables, wall clock, piano, microscope, half plate camera, pillars and pots, figure lamps, folding screen, China flower vases and figures, old China ware, English cupboard, hatstand, light chairs, also Yarkali mad made double cane sofa, chairs, tables, and bead chicks, marble tables and teapoys, meat safe, parian figures, flower pots, corner cabinet, sofas, tilted top teapoys, iron and brass bedstead, hanging and table lamps, book cases, elegant cabinets, flowerpots and vases, jardiniers, rich plateware by Reed and Barton, hand-bag, sewing machine, rugs and carpets, wall clock, marble pillar, fancy teapoys, cutlery, spoons and forks, filter, easy chairs, aluminium cooking pots, baba gari, bicycle, etc., etc., the property of A. Leeson, of Army and Navy, proceeding to England, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, F. P. Bales of Cotton, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railways, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags silly and linseed in bags, wheat, bajri, dhana, rice, harda, tamarind and jeera in bags, rapeseed, jawari and groundnuts in bags, cottonseed in bags, bundles of C. P. goods, book and gunny bags, drums of petrol, empty casks and drums, tins of ghee, oil and mud, bundles of coir rope, boxes of luggage and machinery, bag of coal, iron plate, wooden planks, boxes of boots and shoes, case of enamel ware, coir matting, box of glass pans, cases of iron nails lot of condemned sheets, old records, heaps of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

26 bales of F. P. cotton, damaged by fire, Invoice No. 133 of 21-3-10, Nanded to Colaba, consigned to Messrs. Raili Brothers.

17 bags bajree, out of 33 bags, Invoice No. 126 of 14-1-10, Generalgaoj to Wari Bunder.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 14th October, 1910.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, CLOCK, WATCHES, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th October, at 2 30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency office, the following fancy goods, toys, leather goods, games, cash boxes, writing and jewel cases, hand-bags, rocking horse, bird cages, office large clocks, watches, etc., in lots to suit buyers.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

High Court Suit No. 695 of 1903.

Nandramdas Mathuradas and others ... Plaintiffs
vs.
Haroon Haji Vyedina and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the estate of the late Haji Vyedina Haji Jackeria by an order of the High Court, dated the 24th day of August, 1907, made in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th day of October, 1910, at 4 30 p.m. (S. T.,), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The right to collect outstandings amounting to about Rs. 18,296-7-3 due to the estate of the late Haji Vyedina Haji Jackeria.

For a detailed list of the outstandings and the conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., attorneys for the plaintiffs herein, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a One-Storied House in Baba's Cart in Bhandarwada, near Gopitalao, on Lady Jamshedji Road, at Upper Mahim.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Amala Malaya Ramaya, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of the Lady Jamshedji Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 5657 and Street No. 133 at Gopi Tank Road, containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on the East by the cart of a Banian gentleman, on the West by the cart of Mr. Jehangirji Kurlawala, on the North by a vacant piece of land and a house belonging to a Marwadi, and on the South by the house of Narayen Kerulkar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties known as Dady Buildings situate in Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 437 of 1909.
Vasanji Trikamji and Co. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Esmailbai Sewji and others. ..... Defendants

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna Faredshoy Merwanji Chinai and Mathradas Govindas, Receivers, the other Receivers, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 3rd November next, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the following very valuable landed properties, on the premises, viz.:—The property known as Dady Buildings situate in Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort, admeasuring 4,943 square yards or thereabouts under quit and ground rent together with the extensive messuages, tenements, etc., standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property now or lately belonging to the estate of the late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai, on or towards the west by Meadow Street, on or towards the south by Forbes Street and on or towards the north partly by English Hotel Lane and partly by the property of the Late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamiotram and Madan, Solicitors to the Receivers, at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Mahim.

Under instructions from the administrators of the property and credits of Bai Nawabai, widow of of Mr. Framji Bomonji Patel, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on Sunday, the 16th day of October, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell the undermentioned property by the Public Auction at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or cart, together with the messuage, tenement and bungalow and other structures standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim, on the East side of the Mahim Bazaar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,086 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue for Pension and Tax, under Old No. 244, New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2/218, and New Survey No. 3/1508, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Paul Dominzo Furtado, on or towards the west by the said Mahim bazaar road, on or towards the south by the public passage and on or towards the north partly by the cart called Mallondu and partly by the property of Dr. Moreshwar Janardhanji and partly by the property of Mukund Gopal Angrce which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 4335, 4836 and 4837 and Street Nos. 164, 165 and 166.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co., attorneys for the Vendor at 79 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Dated this day of September, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th October, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government (Customs Department).

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—Cases of bitters, spirits, beer, cotton piece goods, glassware, book-binding cloth, soap, wire-nails, marble slabs, candles, galvanised sheets, motor driving chain, Egyptian cigarettes and tobacco, fire-clay country tobacco, cake stand, casks, ivory waste, coal tar, Epsom salt, cowries, paddy husk, sweeping and hides, bale old periodicals, iron tubes, rice, cement, waste and torn papers.

229 bags rice.

Also

At 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Victoria Dock, unclaimed Warehouse No. 10:—41 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant lands:—

Plot Nos. 10, 11, Carnac Road.

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1910.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID UP... Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Changching	Newchwang
Dairen (Dalny)	New York
Hankow	Osaka
Hongkong	Pekin
Honolulu	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Kobe	San Francisco
Liaoyang	Shanghai
London	Tiehling
Lyons	Tientsin
Fengtien (Mukden)	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business is transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHA

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill .....R I M
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr G H S La uchie...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 13.

Banca .....3794 Collyer.....P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant ...3909 Morrison ...Standard Oil & Co
Caithness .....2222 Proctor...W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay .....1653 Leslie...James.....Finlay & Co
Cape Breton .....2501 Warden...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....2329 Robinson ...Andrew Yuel & Co
Delta.....4780 Snow...8 10...P & O S N & Co
Fulmina .....2546 Eyken.....T Morrison & Co
Hillfern .....3726, Williams...W & A Graham & Co
Hydra .....831 Kinseborn...F F Campbell & Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack...W & A Graham & Co
Madura.....1273 Bamber .....M M & Co
30 9...W & A Graham & Co
.....M M & Co
Nowshera .....1961 Rose .....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet.....E & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk .....2506 Buckley.....
Nuzmi.....2810 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Saifi.....802 Willoughley....B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born ..... Stream 6 10
B & H S N & Co
Traveller.....1930 ...Pugh.....Killick Nixon & Co
Visigoth.....2613 Rule .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Capri.....	2117	Moresco	Honkong...	16 10	F R Line
F Chybassa.....	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	13-10	M M & Co
G Rahmani	1873	C ates.....	Jeddah.....	20 10...	B & P S N Co
K Bassano.....	2762	Boxhall ...	Hull ...	via Karachi... 18-10...	James Finlay & Co
M Khasrou	2410	Hannah.....	Repairing ...		B & P S N & Co
Homayun	2154	Molony	Jeddah...	14 10...	B & P S N Co
P Ehrenfels	2782	Scoken...	Hamburg via Karachi 20-10...		W & A Graham & Co
Q Badrie...	1613	Jones...	Jeddah...	14-10...	G Jeewanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Cameron.....	2285	Jones ...	Calcutta...	16 10...	James Finlay & Co
2 Circassia	4326	Osborne.....	Liverpool	.. 15-10	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino.....	2682	Manchini....	Genoa...	15-10	N S Marittimmi
4 Scindia.....	3253	..Kelso ...	Liverpool...	30-10...	W & A Graham & Co
12-13 Egypt	4198	Summers...	London	22-10	P & O S N Co
15 Galavale	2441	Sceary ...	N F...	M M & Co	M W D D
Dumra ...762	Manley...	Busch.....	15 10...	M M & Co	H W P D
Courland...760	Ebrahim...	G Port...	13 10..	Bo S N Co Ld	
Saraswati.....	413	Ebrahim.....	Mangalore...	14 10...	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati.....699	Fakara...	N F...	N F...	Bo S N Co Ld	
Lhasa 950	McDiarmid...	Karachi	14-10	M M & Co	
Penang 552	Hossein	B'nager ...	15-10...	Bo S N Co Ld	
Sabarmati.....524	Sawsoodia	Karachi...	15-10	Bo S N Co Ld	

30 ton Crane.

City of Glasgow.....4179 Grewhorn .....Karachi..... 19 10 ..K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels	Commanders	From
arpenden	Cromack.....	Calcutta, Sept 30
dia.....	Kelso	L'pool, Sept 17
aveller	Fugh	L'pool, Aug 13
rfolk	Buckley	Calcutta, Sept 2

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Kanzler	Schutt.....	Zanzibar
Kasara.....	Elton	Persian Gulf
Ujina	Hill	Rangoon
K of the Thistle...	Brown.....	Genoa

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 14th October.

887. To-day Friday the 14th instant—"A" Company Parade at 5-15 p.m. at the Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

II. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III. 'E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

888—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant.

Monday the 17th instant— "G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday the 18th instant—Lecture for N C Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Subject.—Obstacles, Knotting and Lashing, Military Engineering Part I, Field Defence 1905, Pages 69-80.

II. "C" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m. at the back of Army and Navy Stores.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

III. Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

IV. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Wednesday the 19th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade at 7-30 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. "D" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m behind the Telegraph Quarters.

889.—Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

890. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing and practice for Viceroy's and I V E A Competitors from 20th to 29th instant inclusive.

The Viceroy's competition will be fired on Sunday and Monday the 30th and 31st instant.

Sunday 16th instant.—The Range is available for I V E A and Viceroy's Competitors. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m.

891. Inspection —It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the 6th January 1911.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

During the week ending the 10th instant, 300,940 cwts. wheat were exported from the port of Karachi, bringing the total exports of wheat since 1st January up to 13,885,150 cwts. as compared with 12,033,623 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1909.

MR. Balfour, presiding at a lecture delivered by Sir Ernest Shackleton at North Berwick, said such expeditions as that which Sir Ernest commanded had great results for science, and never yet had a great result for science been attained which had not sooner or later had its reaction upon the material fortunes of the human race.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers etc, sell it

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 12.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 80 5-16—1-8
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 98 1-2—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 93 1-2—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 82 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ... ... 25 1-4—1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 25 3-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Silver in New York ... ...
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-22 1-2—1-2
Do do Berlin ... 20-45 1-2 unchgd
Do do New York ... .
Discount Bank of England Rate ... 4 p.c. since 28-9-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 3 9-16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 3 5-8 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.. 4 1-8 un
Interest day to day loans ... 1 1-4 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 2 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) 1 2-15

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 4,060,000.

Rs. 12,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 9,90,000 " to Bombay
" 7,30,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 29,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 2-32d. (Min. Rate) received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 2-32d. (Min. Rate) received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·06.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 7,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,70,000 " to Bombay.
" 1,00,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 10,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 2-32d. (Min. Rate) received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Madras at 1s. 4 2-32d. (Min. Rate) received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 53,80,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 7,50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 7,50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

MANCHESTER, October 12.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—	Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Good demand.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	Firm.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	500
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports ...	6,000
Mid Americans	8·13
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	12 1-4 + 2-16

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M
Cotton Delivery	7·84	7·79	7·79	7·79	7·80
Mid Uplands	+18	+17	+17	+17	+17
G. O. C.					
	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	M.-J.	
Liverpool	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·80	
	+17	+17	+16	+17	

NEW YORK, October 12.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...		57,000
Do. Last year	...	62,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	...	44,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	6,000
Spot Cotton, Futures - Holiday.		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 5-8 + 5-16
Futures at New Orleans Dec.	... 14-38 + 15
Do at New Orleans Mar.	... 14-37 + 14
Closing tone of Futures—Firm.	

LONDON, October 12.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 12-9 2-4
Months of Shipment.— May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber .. 6-3—Sellers.—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

Ville-de-la-Ciotat,

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 39-3
Do Mutton Tallow ... 41-6
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Firm.

BOMBAY, October 13.

BULLION.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	*23*	*9*	*0*
97 touch Chiatu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	0
National Bank	*24*	*1*	*6*
Chartered Bank	24	0	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	*15*	*0*	*0*
Australian	14	0	0
English Gold	23	15	6
Native Bullion	24	0	0
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	13	0
117 Penny Ready	73	12	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	14	0
Second do	74	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 21 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 12th October, 1910 :—

Wheat	15,764	cwts	
Linseed	3,711	"	
Rapeseed	3,938	"	
Gingellyseed	1,963	"	
Poppyseed	169	"	
Groundnuts...	558	"	
Castorseed	2,766	"	
Rice...	2,461	"	
Myrabollams	584	"	
Cottonseed	1,347	"	
Mowrnseed	68	"	
Gram	1,853	"	
Joowar	365	"	
Maize	60	"	

COTTON.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th October, 1910 :—

	Bales.	
Khandeish	.....	"
Central India...	.....	"
Barsi and Nagur	.....	"
Berar	.....	"
Central Provinces	.....	"
Comrao...	.....	"
Dholera	120	"
Broach...	.....	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	95	"
Westerns	5	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	371	"
Bengal Rajputana	27	"
Sind	.....	"
Persian	.....	"
American	.....	"
Other Sorts	.....	"
Total...	618	"

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brazers 4 <4	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.53	5
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	" 44	13
Tin Ingots	...	" 42	10
Spelter S M ... M M ... J ... G ...	... ...	" 20	8
Geordanutte K S ...	...	" 22	4
Copper Ingots	...	" 47	0
Copper Sheetings... lbs.	51 1-2 to 58		0
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs.	48 to 49	1-4	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, October 12.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	COIN. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10 Boxes ...	7,10,400	.....	.....
4 do. ...	1,45,920	.....	.....
1 Box ...	76,800	.....	.....
3 Boxes ...	1,53,600	30,000	.....
2 do. ...	76,800	.....	.....
Importers.	Vessel.	From	
Chartered Bank of India ...	do	do	
National Bank of India Ltd	Salsette	London	
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do	
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	do	do	

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The rainfall has extended in the north-east of India, but the monsoon is still extremely weak in the Peninsula, except in the south. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and Bengal Proper, local in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Orissa, Mysore and south-east Madras ; while a few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma and Malabar.

The chief amounts :—Akyab and Silchar, one and a half inches; Sibsagar, one; Balasore, three; False Point, one and a half; Mysore and Trichinopoly, three ; Madura and Salem, two ; Ootacamund, one and a half ; and Mercara, one.

Forecast.—No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air generally contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the north-east but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity and the night temperature are normal ; day temperature is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at most places. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess on the south Kathiawar Coast, in defect in Cutch and normal elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual at Veraval; night temperature is higher at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north-east and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Jubbulpore during night.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now generally moderately clouded. Humidity is slightly above the average. Temperature during day is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao, and normal at night everywhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and almost clear in the remaining places. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks.—Trichinopoly reports 3·35" and Bangalore 0·77" of rain. Cloud has increased in the eastern half of the Central Provinces, on the Coromandel Coast, and also in the south of the Peninsula.

Local rain is probable in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Deccan. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. *Khaulit harvest begun.*

Hansi.—*Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking* general. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan—*Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown.*

Delhi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving *in small quantities.*

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Gingelly doing well.

Benawar.—*Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.*

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop *making good progress. Cotton picking of first sowing* partially begun. Cotton arrivals expected early. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and cotton ready for picking in some places. Cotton crop excellent.

Jalgaon.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Broach.—*Bright, no sign of rain.* Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain. Seasonable. Fine weather has set in Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—*Bright, no sign of rain.* Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Cotton crop estimate eight annas.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 13th October was 29·910 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREEN—September 30, at the "Barbican," Kilpauk Madras, to Mr and Mrs S J Green, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water 8·0m., 8·03a.; Low water, 1·0m. 2·36.
English Mail Steamer due 11-a.m.
Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Farewell Entertainment to Mr. I. G. Lushington, Deputy Superintendent, I. T. D., Telegraph Chambers, No. 4, Waudby-road, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, morning, evening and night sessions.

Maxim : "Depnd not on fortune but conduct."

ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

ACCIDENT IN A RAILWAY YARD.—Maruti Pandu, a labourer, was knocked down and run over by railway waggons in the Wari Bunder yard on Wednesday evening as he was crossing the line. His right leg was completely smashed and he died of the shock in the hospital where he was taken soon after the accident. At the Coroner's inquiry held yesterday a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. W. B. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regt., the Band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March.....Mussoorie .....Hoyls
Overture .....Leonora .....Beethoven
Idyll .....Woodland Whisperings..Czibulka
Scenes .....Alsaciennes .....Massaner
Valse .....The Druida Prayer .....Dawson
Tone Poem .....Finlandia .....Silicieus
Intermezzo .....The Mosquito's Parade...Whitney

THE FATAL EXPLOSION.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu coolie, and Jainabai (5), Sackina (11) and Abdulla (11), three Bohra children, who were all injured by an explosion of detonators or potash crackers under circumstances already published in our yesterday's issue.

From the evidence it appeared that Dawood Khanji, a Borah, had removed a quantity of detonators from his shop in the Borah Bazar to his house in Cooper Street and the coolie who carried the bag inadvertently let it fall. This resulted in a violent explosion smashing everything in the room, damaging the walls and injuring the deceased children and the coolie. The coolie died almost immediately and the children succumbed to the injuries and burns and died in the hospital. Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE SKATING RINK.

It will be seen from the advertisement in another column, that the management of this remarkably popular place of amusement notify that a Band will be in attendance at the 6-to-8 session on Saturday, besides attending at the usual Thursday session at the same hour.

The Tramway Company have arranged a service of cars to meet the convenience of Skating Rink patrons, and will run cars from Bori-Bunder Junction as follows:—

To Grant's Building via Secretariat at 11-40.
To Sassoon Dock via Elphinstone Circle at 11-45.
To Tardeo via Market and Grant Road at 11-55.
To Victoria Gardens via Kalbadevi and Byculla at 12- 5.

The Sassoon Dock car will stop at the corner of the new Post Office.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

OUR Bhavnagar correspondent writes on the 11th instant :—A case of highway robbery occurred at Jetalsar on Monday night, when a Nagar gentleman, who was going to Camp, was way-laid by four bad-mashes, who demanded all that was on his person. The man first hesitated and showed signs of fight. In the meantime one of the thieves drew a sword and threatened to cut him down, whereupon the victim parted with gold-buttons, gold safety-pins and five rupees in cash. The Agency police are inquiring into the matter.

A steamer, which was expected to arrive in Bhavnagar harbour with a cargo of materials for the Dhasa-Kundla line on the 22nd instant, will not come in until 15th of November.

NOTES FROM BROACH.

A Correspondent writes :—The last week was a very busy one in Broach. As the Collector Mr. Wales was proceeding to England on furlonghin consequence *of sickness, the Broach public was desirous of expressing appreciation of his services by giving him a* public entertainment. As he was extremely weak and unable to stand the fatigue the idea had to be *given up much to the disappointment of the people.* As a substitute for it the Broach Railway Station was profusely decorated and the platform was full to overflowing to bid him good-bye. A little before 10 o'clock, Mr. Wales arrived in the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal's carriage accompanied by that nobleman, and was received with musical honours and the firing of 11 blank bombs. He was presented with hundreds of garlands and bouquets by his numerous friends and cheered lustily. The train steamed out of the Railway Station amidst the strains of music and the firing of another salute. The people had *thought that Mr. Wales would drive through the* City, therefore collected at different points with presents of flowers, but they were greatly disappointed to find later on that he had driven quietly to the Station by the other Road. Mr. Wales had made himself very popular among all classes, especially the Hindus who, he thought, were not receiving *their fair share in the Municipal Administration* owing to defective arrangement of the Wards which gave undue facility to the Parsis at the Municipal election. Out of the twelve elected seats, several are occupied by the Parsis (a population of 2,200 only) and the remaining five by the Hindus who number twenty-two thousand or ten times the Parsis. The Mahomedans, who number more than twelve thousand had to be content with three nominated seats. The Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal, Sardar Trambakial, Messrs. Manganlal Chokal, Madhubhai Bhikhabai, Krishnalal Majmundar, Jamsedji Ginwalla and Bamanshah Ginwalla accompanied him as far as Surat where they bade him good-bye.

Mr. Rothfeld, the new Collector, took charge last Thursday morning and has been very busy ever since clearing off arrears which have accumulated during Mr. Wales' long illness. He was Assistant Collector in this District before, so he knows the people and the people know him. He is likely to be equally popular.

The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Marston, had invited a large number of the Broach elite to the Police sports which took place last Friday and Saturday. They were very successful. Miss Marston "At Home" on both days and excellent refreshments were served.

EXCAVATIONS on the summit of the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, have revealed the ruins of St. Helena's Church, which was built in 330 A.D.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Countess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of *Albion* are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

ETHICS OF INSANITY.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

It is interesting to note that, with the advance of education and civilisation this question of marriage is receiving more and more attention. It is utterly absurd that we should devote more attention to the mating of our horses and pigs than we do to that of our sons and daughters. We are certainly all agreed that "love is blind;" only it is sad to think how much suffering might be avoided if the bandages were occassionally removed from Cupid's eyes, and men were allowed to exercise the same care in the selection of their mates as they do when breeding their cattle. If such a plan were adopted, although there might be fewer geniuses and idiots, there would at least be a healthier and happier race.

If love is closely allied to insanity, as some favers, then it may be due to some bacillus, and it is possible an antidote may yet be discovered which, in the hands of the family physician, will effectually prevent the awful calamities that are likely to befall some unions.

In such a delicate matter as this, no medical man is doing his duty, either to his own conscience or to the best interests of his clients, if he refrains from warning them of the grave risks they run in being "unequally yoked"—these risks are not necessarily to the persons themselves, but to their yet unborn progeny. How much untold suffering would be avoided if the "natural law of selection," as found in the lower animal, and even plants, were universally followed. We trust the time is not far distant when no marriage will be considered lawful without a clean bill of health on both sides and the minister or Magistrate who marries "uncertified" couples dealt with as a criminal.

Of the various diseases which are considered as typically hereditary, insanity stands out pre-eminently upwards of one-third of all our admissions to asylums exhibiting an admitted hereditary taint. Under the law of heredity, it does not necessarily follow that insanity must beget insanity; rather the types of disease, known as the neuroses, and of which insanity is only an example, may produce any of the other types in the offspring. For example the drunken father may beget the idiot, or the epileptic mother a drunken son.

By careful "selection" it might be possible to ultimately and entirely eliminate the neurotic diathesis, but this fact does not yet trouble the ardent wooer of Cupid's favours, who regardless of consequences, persists in satisfying his animal passions, which perhaps he consider too holy a flame to have cold water thrown upon it in this way!

Should it happen that, in spite of our advice, our patients insist upon getting married, our next care will be their children; and here we generally find the parents more amenable to reason—the ardour of love having by this time partly died out, and been replaced by common sense. When it is represented to them that health, and perhaps life itself, depends on the way in which the children are brought up and educated, it is rare indeed the parent will turn a deaf ear to the advice of the doctor.

In considering this subject we should recollect one of the great laws of heredity, namely, that it is not the disease itself which descends to the child, but merely a predisposition or tendency to it. Savage defines a "neurotic" as a person possessing a nervous system, too delicate for his surroundings, and liable to be upset in various ways; the development of the "neurotic" is the natural outcome of highly specialized modes of living and of the condition according to him, embraces two groups—(1) those who react very rapidly and delicately to their surroundings, among whom we find geniuses, and (2) those who are unstable without being brilliant—reacting destructively to their surroundings. Certain additional influences, acting upon the neurotic temperament, may produce insanity in one or other of its various forms, for example the undeveloped brain, associated with the neurotic tendency, may result in idiocy ; and the critical periods of life—puberty, the puerperium, and the climateric period—may in cases where the neurotic predisposition exists, produce the forms of insanity characteristic of there crisis.

In the children of neurotic parents to produce the same condition we require similar, if perhaps not quite so severe, influences as those which originally induced the disease in the parents. It is not the disease, but a predisposition to it, that is hereditary; so it is with the neuroses, but in this case the predisposition is much more intense than in the case of many other diseases possessing a hereditary predisposition for we are here dealing with a much more delicate and unstable organ—the brain.

Such considerations as these should guide us in advising our neurotic patients as regards the schooling, dieting, climatic and social surroundings of their children. Our advice should have as its main object the reducing to a minimum risk of exposure to such influences as we know are likely to unbalance a mind already unstable from hereditary taint. As regards education, it is obviously a mistake to cram a neurotic child's brain either too early or too much. The simplest schooling possible, and this without competitive tests, is all that should be permitted. His food should be of the plainest, and all the luxuries of the table strictly denied him. His life should be, so far as is practicable, an open air one ; Clouston advises that such cases should lead the "natural life" that is, they should throw off all the trammels of civilization and live healthy lives in the open—such treatment is more effective in developing and strengthening the mental and physical systems then the administration of physic with close confinement, whether it be in the school or in the office.

The last subject to which I shall refer on this occasion is that of the testamentary capacity of cases of mental disease, and of persons suffering from somatic conditions affecting their mental powers. *These are subjects usually decided in courts of law, and medical evidence is generally adduced on both* sides; it would be a good plan if in these cases the medical witnesses on both sides should have the *opportunity offered them to consult together, as was discussed at one of our meetings a few years ago.* It this were more frequently done there would be less often seen that humiliating exhibition of medical men swearing differently on the same subject—*a laughing stock of both Judges and barristers.* Not only may insanity raise doubts as to the validity of a will, but also many nerve diseases, such as lesions of the speech centre. *And yet a man may be insane and at the* time he makes his will, know perfectly well what he is doing. In such a case if the court is satisfied *the testator knew the value of his property and how* he was disposing it, no matter how eccentric he may have been or how deluded he may be, the will be declared valid.

Bodily disease, or brain disease, such as paralysis, may so affect the mind as to render the subject incapable of making a will, but in these cases it is for *the objectors to prove incapacity before a court of* law will upset the wishes of the testator, and therefore much will depend upon the medical evidence one way or another.

In the remissions of mental disease, whether these be of long duration or only ephemeral, a will may be drawn up by a patient which will be upheld by the court; and even in cases of insanity should the tenor of the will show no indications of the disease from which the testator suffered it will be declared valid.

The question may arise whether mere eccentricity would affect the validity of a will, legal anothorities say that if only eccentricity can be proved, the courts will not interfere; but then, who is able to decide where eccentricity ends and insanity begins? There is no sharp line of demarcation separating sanity from insanity; we are here on the threshold of mental disease, and in any such case the courts are likely to obtain very little assistance from the medical witness, for each medical witness is liable to be biassed according to the side upon which he is retained; and perhaps his opinion are influenced, unconsciously it may be, by the spirit of contradiction inherent in us all.

In conclusion these are only a few of the many questions that are liable to arise in the general practitioner's experience, but they prove the close union there is between general practice and the work of the alienist; they prove, likewise, that however we may specialize in our separate spheres of work, we still belong to that great profession of medicine whose sole aim is to educate the people, relieve suffering, and to prevent disease.

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HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary Suit for Hearing.

832-08 Mirza M and M Khan Saheb Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz vs Fate Mahomed Goolam Surver.

For Judgment.

494-10 Payne and Co Bai Motibai widow vs Hunsbai widow Captain and V

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

708-10 Captain and V Nakhoda Mahomed Sayed bin Nakhoda vs Ayeshabai widow and others Craigie B and Co.

433-10 Madhowji K and Co Jadhowji Morarji vs Vassanji Megbji and Co a firm Motichand and D.

434-10 Jehangir and S Heptulla Esnfally and others vs Meister Lucius and Briening Co Ld Craigie B and Co.

896-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Shapurji Framji-Golah vs Homi Nusserwanji Ardeshir Wadia Wadia G and Co.

440-09 N B Vakil Balkrishna Sakaram vs Sakaram Sorabji and others Jehangir G and B

The Bombay Gazette,

Christmas Number,

1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

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ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

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HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 14th October, 1910.

FANS VERSUS VENTILATION.

MOST of large shops in India are now fitted with electric fans, and their owners would probably be surprised, if told that their premises are not ventilated. But such is the case. It is only necessary to enter any of the stores when a sale is on, in order to have unmistakable proof of the charge. An unpleasant odour is distinctly perceptible, whatever class the crowd may belong to, and this experience is so disagreeable to many people that they will shorten their visit and cut down their purchases to get away. The previous journey in the open air renders people all the more susceptible to an atmosphere rendered impure by a dense crowd, and enclosed without renewal in a building. It is not necessary to call in an analyst for visible proof of this condition. Any good hygrometer will promptly indicate an increase of moisture in the air due entirely to vapours from the bodies of the crowd, and with this vapour is an increase of heat in the air which interferes seriously with the natural cooling of individuals that takes place when they are out of doors. As the hot season approaches we may look forward to a repetition of past experiences in every detail, for, unless the wind happens to be favourable and windows are open, there is no perflation in Bombay buildings, public or private. The wind, unfortunately is rarely favourable when we need it most. On an average its greatest speed is at four o'clock in the afternoon and the least at midnight; but one cannot be certain of it at any particular hour, and the periods of dead calm appear to arrive at times when we are most in need of a current.

It seems absurd that we should continue to pay for machinery and electric current in order to be able to use our immediate atmosphere over and over again when, at the same cost, and, in some cases at less cost, we might have it constantly renewed. A shop or a place of amusement that always smells fresh would be much more attractive than one that is always stuffy after a short period of use. It might conduce to the greater good of mankind if impure air acquired a colour, although it would certainly have its inconveniences. There are places of amusement and public resort in this city, whose lighting would have to be doubled, in order to enable the performers and audience to see each other, if impure air were coloured. And if the colour involved a pigment, its effect on skins and clothing might be very unpleasant, although they could not exceed in seriousness the influence that the individuals of a closely packed crowd might have on each other. We do not by a long way utilise the advantages of the electric fan. In Chicago an enterprising grocer has had an electric fan so fitted above his doorway that it throws a flat stream of air like a curtain across the entrance, and serves as an effectual bar against the entry of flies which, as a rule, are hard to keep out of a grocery. Many people have already discovered that a blast of air from an overhead fan that cools their head and shoulders, chills their food, or makes hay of their office paper, is a very bad substitute for the nice breeze that sometimes comes in by door or window. But they submit to it as they submit to the brutalities of the 'dhobi,' or the vagaries of the 'gharriwalla.' The electric fluid has given us a means of utilising air current, hitherto unattainable, for the mechanism of the electric motor is so safe and simple that it may be placed anywhere. Air currents are used as a pencil for spreading paints on buildings or vehicles, or on textile fabrics through stencils. They become the most delicate fingers in the combing machine for silk, wool or cotton, and, imprisoned in pipes, will carry parcels to long distances or operate machines of numberless variety from the coal cutter to the mechanism of musical instruments.

By means of adequate ventilation along with electric lighting many persons pass their working and sleeping hours in the underground chambers of large buildings in excellent health, although located beneath all the sewers and gas and water pipes. The same means provide comfortable cabins below sea-level in troop and other large passenger ships. It is so much more easy to deal with shops and dwellings above ground that it is surprising that the subject has been so neglected. Many people must have remarked how much better books will keep in an open bookcase exposed to currents of air than in any sheltered corner. Mildew does much less damage among the volumes because, although they may be exposed to damp air during rain, they get the immediate benefit of the drier air which follows. A chamber of whatever size, that has no air current through it, offers the best conditions for the spread of mildew in any perishable stock it may contain, when the weather becomes damp in any tropical country. Summarising, it may be said that although above the buildings of Bombay there are copious currents of pure air in movement in ever varying direction, they cannot be countad on for satisfactory and comfortable ventilation, within the city, for few houses are so situated as to have on all round exposure, and fewer still allow of complete perflation. Increase of height offers little advantage, except to corner rooms, for a tall building must be much more than one room thick, with separating walls and doors. Ventilation, in countries where, for a large part of the year the temperature is over 80 degrees Fahr. ranging up to 120 degrees is an absolute necessity to preserve the human body in good working order. The resources which the electric current place within our reach should therefore be utilised to the utmost and it will be found that one large fan, with proper distributing conduits will give a cheaper supply of air current than a number of smaller ones. We commend these suggestions to electrical fitters who have not enough of work and also to property owners who will presently find themselves in mutual competition on account of an excess of house accommodation.

TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE OF SIND.

THE annual report on the Trans-Frontier trade of Sind and Baluchistan during the year 1909-10 shows that it was the highest on record for eighteen years. The aggregate value of imports and exports showed an increase of four and a half lakhs or three per cent. overthat of the previous year and two and three quarter lakhs or nearly two per cent. over that of 1907 8. The import trade was increased by six lakhs or 8 per cent. compared with the previous year, but as compared with 1907-8 there was a falling-off, which amounted to more than a lakh and a half, or two per cent. However taking the last five years into consideration there has been a very considerable increase of trade, equal in fact to 24 3-4 lakhs or 46 per cent. The increase has occurred mainly in non-intoxicating drugs, fruits and raw wool. On the other hand there were decreases in wheat, ghee, and mustard and rape seeds. The export trade showed a falling off of a lakh and a half or one per cent. compared with the previous year, but was better by four and a half lakhs or six per cent. than that of 1907-08. During the preceding year, the imports had been swollen by the large consignments of European piece-goods, which on account of the low prices prevailing were exported to Southern and Western Afghanistan. Disregarding these, the export was the largest recorded during any of the preceding ten years. The decrease in cotton piece-goods amounted to one lakh, while there was also a decrease in iron of one lakh. On the other hand non-intoxicating drugs, indigo, grain and pulse, refined sugar and Indian green tea showed increases. Taking the figures by sections, it appears that the trade with Persia was the highest on record. Imports went up by 63 per cent. and exports by 16 per cent. This, in the view of the Political Agent at Chagai, is due to the growing favour with which the Nushki route is regarded. It now affords traders absolute safety, and thus contrasts strikingly with the dangerous state of trade routes in Southern Persia. Trade with the Kelat territory showed a fall of 47 per cent. in imports and but a small increase of eight per cent. in exports, while to Afghanistan exports showed a decrease of five per cent., while imports from that country on the other hand went up by two per cent. In an appendix to the report, it appears that the decrease in the importation of wheat and ghee is attributed to special orders having been issued by Afghan officials to discourage their sale, as they were required locally for the labourers engaged on the construction of the new Nahr-i-Siraj near Khandahar. Major Webb-Ware adds that the embargo against the export of ghee from Seistan has caused serious injury to the trade route, by diverting purchasers of cloth and European commodities from Baluchistan and India to Northern Khorasan. He believes its effects will be seen for many years to come.

OCEANOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH.

THE "Michael Sar" Oceanographical research expedition, which left Plymouth in April last, has returned after a profitable cruise. The problems the expedition set itself to study were the mode of formation of the deep layers of the North Atlantic; the composition of the oceanic deposits; the rate of currents over oceanic shoals and in deep water; and the distribution in depth and the pelagic algæ and their relation to the depth to which sunlight penetrates in different latitudes. Engaged in this work were scientists of note, Dr. Johan Hjort, the director of the Norwegian fisheries, who was in command of the expedition, and his staff included Sir John Murray, who financed the expedition, Dr. Helland-Hansen, Professor Gran, and Mr. Koefoed, Dr. Hjort's assistant. Throughout the voyage both physical and biological observations were constantly made—the number of stations amounting to seventy-four, while over six hundred temperature observations were made at various depths. In the Straits of Gibraltar and to the south of the Azores detailed observations were made with the Ekman current-metre. With regard to the intensity and light beneath the water, it was found by exposing photographic plates at various depths in the Sargossa Sea that the effect of light was clearly visible at three hundred fathoms. At a depth of five hundred fathoms the effect was somewhat less, but at nine hundred fathoms the expedition could trace no influence of light whatever. Many new species of deep-sea fishes were brought to light, and it was discovered that pelagic fishes exist at almost all depths. These deep-sea fishes were obtained by townets, and trawls were also utilised at various depths down to 2,000 fathoms. A special trawl was needed to carry on the investigations of the fauna down to 2,900 fathoms but as many as three hundred and thirty deep-sea fishes were caught in a single trawl at five hundred fathoms off the west coast of Ireland. The results of the biological research work are also exceedingly interesting and incidentally demonstrate the unique opportunities that await oceanographer, student, or polar explorer in this specific branch of exploring enterprise. It was found that by means of a steam winch that centrifugal action on the samples of water taken from the Sargossa Sea, revealed the presence of excessively minute pelagic plants, such as escape through the meshes of the finest silk nets. These minute pelagic plants were discovered in large heaps in each litre of water down to about fifty fathoms.

STATE RAILWAYS.

WHILE the policy of combination which has marked the management of the great railway companies of England, during recent years, shows a distinct tendency towards eventual State ownership, the unfortunate experience of France, to which the accident during mail-week at the Gare St. Lazare has drawn sharp attention, will be made much of by opponents of that policy. No matter how enthusiastic an advocate of state ownership a man might be, he could never for a moment pretend that the nationalisation of the railways in France has brought much benefit to the people. The particular line, the Western Railway, where this last accident has occurred, has had an especially bad record since it passed out of private hands, and the fact that the majority of the injured passengers—some twenty-five—were English will give this experience greater weight at home. The record of the State in railway management in France has been almost consistently one of laxity and inefficiency. In this instance the driver of the Dieppe boat-train had run into the buffers at the terminus, and at the official inquiry he is actually reported to have said that he did not apply his emergency-brakes, because he knew that they were out of order. It has been stated that the knowledge that the State was to take over the line led to a complete neglect of the rolling-stock and the permanent way of the railway. Certainly the number of accidents, in which some seventy persons have been killed in a very brief time, suggests that there is something seriously wrong. Incidentally it hints at one of the dangers of a premature disclosure of the intention of the State to purchase an undertaking. The series of events has so aroused public feeling in France, that this accident will culminate in a strong agitation. Probably, therefore, something will be done. Fortunately, France's experience of State lines is exceptional; in India and other countries we have been more happily served, and should the railways of England ever become State property there is no reason to believe that the French failure will be repeated.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the homeward mails of the 8th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua," with the outward mails of the 7th instant passed Suez at 2 a.m. yesterday.

THE appointment of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to supervise the taking of the census in the city is officially notified.

THE 'Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that the pamphlet entitled "Ek Hindu pratye Mahan Tolstoy no Kagal" (*i. e.*, Great Tolstoy letter to a Hindu) printed in Gujarati in Natal has been proscribed.

PRIVATE letters have reached Simla indicating that Prince Henry of Reuss is likely to come out as German Consul-General, but no authoritative intimation upon the subject has arrived,

DURING the week ended Oct. 11, 86 chests of opium were removed from the warehouse at Bombay. Of these 84 were shipped to China and the others were purchased, one each, by the farmer at Wao and Palanpur. There was no importation.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 11 was 615, giving a death-rate of 32·70 per annum per thousand as against 29·14 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·16 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 74 died from fevers; 16, plague; 2, measles; 2, cholera; 4, leprosy; 48, phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 160, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 39, still-born; 97, old-age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 16; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 291; Hindu low caste, 70; Musalman, 146; Parsee, 19; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 28; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 429 as against 420 for the corresponding period of last year, and 425 the average over the past five years.

GHENT has been chosen as the headquarters of the International Association Against Unemployment, the secretary of the organization being M. Louis Varlez, president of the Labour Exchange in that city.

WHEN Mr. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, left hospital to recuperate after the attack made on him it was believed that no opperation to remove the bullet would be necessary. However, a well-known American throat specialist, after a thorough examination, has given it as his opinion that it would probably be necessary to cut out the bullet after all. It seems that the Mayor has found that its presence interferes rather seriously with his speaking, and it is probable, therefore, that he will undergo the necessary operation as soon as he feels strong enough.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, SEPT. 23.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA is to embark at Dundee to-day for Copenhagen, where her Majesty will stay for a week or two at the Villa Hvidore, with her sister, the Empress Marie of Russia. The two royal ladies had this pretty place reconstructed for them, it will be remembered, a few years ago. Several photographs illustrating their quiet life there were published in Queen Alexandra's book. Hvidore is not in Copenhagen itself, but seven or eight miles out, on one of the little bays of the Danish coast, near the castles of Bernstorff and Charlottenburg. It is rather a quaint-looking white building, with a turret and closed verandah running round the top, and the turret has a roof of polished metal, which can be seen glistening in the sun a long way off. Queen Alexandra and her sister took the greatest interests in the rebuilding and rearrangement of Hvidore, and in many details personally supervised the improvement of the place.

PRINCE HENRY AT SCHOOL.

Prince Henry of Wales has returned to school at St. Peter's Court, Broadstairs. He arrived with about forty other boys in the school special yesterday afternoon. The Prince, who was looking much better for his long stay in Scotland, was accompanied by the son of Sir James Reid, who entertains the school as a pupil.

WEDDING FASHIONS.

The first weddings of the autumn season in London make it clear that the brides of the autumn are going to emulate those of the summer and springtime by introducing into their toilettes and those of their bridesmaids a note of novelty. At the wedding of Miss Carissima Blood recently the bridesmaids were clad in radiant Indian coats and robes, and wore pink and white turbans. The effect was Oriental and novel. At another wedding a couple of little boys bore the train of the bride. The children were dressed in sailor suits of white duck, and were unaccompanied by any bridesmaids. The average modern bride is proud of proving herself free from the trammels of convention. At one time the wearing of black at a wedding, even by a guests, would have been considered "unlucky." Nowadays it is a common occurrence to see bridesmaids wearing black hats, and by no means an uncommon one for the bride herself to wear black millinery. One recent bride ordered a faint blush pink satin background for her filmy ivory lace toilette, and another was bold enough to sanction the addition of green embroideries to her wedding robe—bold because green has ever been held in sinister repute in connection with the wedding gown. The fashion of veiling the face, at one time universally observed except in the case of royalty, is being abandoned.

THE QUESTION OF THE COLLAR.

If the truth must be told, a large section of the feminine community has been in revolt against the abolition of the collar for some time past, and the smart, straight band, with its fold of soft velvet at the edge, will be welcomed like an old friend. The unpleated "tucker" of gold or silver tissue with a vandyke of the most delicate soutache up the surface, or the crisp little ruffle of clear lace, will be found an advantageous resource by those who appreciate extra trimming for the collar-band.

The guimpe devoid of collar is being bound with velvet, unless satin be preferred, and round the throat is worn the broad black velvet choker that is so becoming to it, with a curved plaque in the centre or a lattice of precious stones, with a pendant jewel slung on a chain beneath it.

CURIOUS RECOVERY OF LOST JEWELS.

A necklace worth £500 has just been recovered by its owner—Mr. A. C. Baker, of Cosgrove Hall, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire—after a strange series of adventures. It was lost from a motor-car in the neighbourhood of Stamford, Lincolnshire, and the following announcement was made by the police:—"£50 reward. Lost on Tuesday, August 30, a pearl necklace of 77 pearls, diamond clasp, with small safety chain attached. Above reward will be paid to finder. Information to be given to local police." On the day that the necklace was lost it was picked up by a man in Stamford. He gave it to another man who sold it to his landlady for a pint and a half of beer and three halfpence and eventually the necklace came into the possession of a local pawnbroker who notified the police. On hearing of its recovery Mr. Baker journeyed to Stamford and identified the necklace, which was insured at Lloyd's by whom the reward was offered. It was found that one pearl in the necklace had been smashed.

SARA BERNHARDT.

Many people will be amazed at the thought of Sara Bernhardt's appearance in a music-hall. The great actress opens her engagement to-day at the Coliseum. But, really, everybody appears in one capacity or another, sooner or later at music-halls nowadays so that there can be no idea of a "come down" in connection with them. As a matter of fact, too, Sara has done stranger things than this. During a recent tour in America she appeared, for instance, in tents and with travelling tents one is somehow accustomed to associate acrobats, not actresses. Then again now many years ago, Sara performed a sort of miracle drama in a circus—the Nouveau Cirque of Paris, beloved of all Parisian and many English children. What does it matter where high art is displayed so long as it is high art?

FASHIONS.

With the autumn shooting season invariably arrive any number of turbans made of game-bird feathers. This season though the supply is great the demand is so large that whether there will be enough hats to satisfy everyone is a question time alone will answer. The fashionable feather turban is a very much smaller affair than the straw or velvet one, and is, of course, a mere trifle in comparison with the enormous satin and velvet hats that are its rivals in feminity's affections. But it relinquishes the palm to none on the score of eccentricity; indeed some of the new models verge upon absurdity. Take the case of a round cap made of coal black feathers exactly like the ancient shape known as the pork pie. The brim turns up all round and is composed entirely of the tiniest feathers. The crown is hidden, and by what? By a forest of uncurled ostrich plumes, wired to stand absolutely upright, and of an effect that looks absolutely crazy.

DRESSES.

Some of the shops are displaying curious evening frocks. Quite plainly made of black chiffon or net with a large pattern quite a foot in height round the hem made of milk white beads. The same pattern only in smaller size on the sleeves and neck. Some have small stars scattered over the dress as well made in the same beads. A grey dress I saw had a similar design in metalic beads, which looked very well. A pink had a pattern of beads, the same color only, a darker shades.

THE THEATRE.

"Nobody's daughter" at Wyndham's Theatre is a great this is especially gratifying as the writer George Paston is supposed to be a woman. It is a simple story but so well written and acted that tears are stealthily dried from even man' eyes. Twenty years or so before a man and a girl lost their heads. He went out to India was a good brave officer, gained the V. C. and married. She also married, and the little baby had been given to an old nurse to bring up. We are first introduced to her as a handsome girl of 19. Whom her guardian, (her real father) and her mother's old school friend (her mother) come to visit her. The play, of course, is how the secret is found out.

THE MAGIC FIDDLER.

Concerning Miss Marie Hall, who is shortly coming to Bombay, the "Daily Mail" writes:—The greatest fiddlers have come to us enveloped in an atmosphere of mystery. Paganini was supposed to be in league with Satan. Tartini confessed that his sonata was inspired by the devil in a dream. And though in these days no one would connect Miss Marie Hall with the Evil One, yet in the girl artist, who sprang almost at a bound from the street performer to absolutely the first living English violinist one is struck by this atmosphere of the supernatural that surrounds her. Her personality, playing, all seems infused with the same extraordinary magic. As she mounts the platform, slim, pallid, her wide eyes peer into the crowded hall, as though she saw nothing there save perhaps some invisible ghostly mentor. Her right eyebrow has a fullness at the bend which looks like a dark round spot as large as a marble. She is as pale of death. The Queen's Hall Orchestra begin the prelude to the Paganini Concerto Miss Hall does not smile at the audience as others do; she is too full of her work. Nervous, anxious, she fingers absently at the strings of the violin held loosely by her side. One is afraid she is not in form a puff of wind would be too much for her—is not fit for the excitement of the concert room. And she is to play a Paganini Concerto, that few save Kubelik and herself dare attempt. Will she get through it? The Orchestra prelude reaches a climax, stops suddently—there is silence.

The violin goes swiftly to the shoulder, the bow raised, descends on a single note that rings clear as a bell. There is a dive into the deep alto of the G. string and up again to the top of the instrument, where the notes run like rippling laughter. The concerto has begun, and with what verve, dash, certainty of attack. Then the melodies begin to unfold, with a purity and sweetness never heard before. It is Paganini interpreted by youth, with hopes, ideals, unsullied. Ah! but that strain of melancholy—youth has surely not fathomed such depth of utter pathos? When Kubelik plays it, too, it is only a tune, but now the very devil is in the fiddle. Gay mocking laughter thrills from it. There is a scampering of little demons that have not been loosed since Paganini himself first conjured them out of horse hair and catgute This girl, then can call up spirits. Yes, but they are harmless, as they have put on their best behaviours, and with smug faces gambol about in great awe of their enchantress, who smiles out of the corners of her eyes at them, enjoying the fun. As the tune changes they go. This twittering in Alt, it is bird-music. To the whistling of harmonies we sail up in the air, ever so high Down again to the leaves rustling in the trees, rustling, falling, faint wailings, grisly skeletons—Ugh! We are nearing the climax, the Orchestra swells out, the sound grows brighter, brighter, brighter,—a musical sunrise, heralded by trumpet-calls and welcomed by a sky full of larks. Whew! it is over, we pull ourselves together. Yes! we are in the Queen's Hall. There is Henry Wood as large as life, and a pale girl in white bowing to tumultuous applause.

CENTRAL INDIA NOTES.

A local correspondent writes:—A month ago we were all longing for more rain, the zamindar was growling for all he was worth for rain, otherwise the grass crop would be short, the jowari, the makka and the cotton crops would be a failure. In fact, so much was the rain wanted that in one week the price of jowari, the staple food of the ryot of this district, dropped from twenty-four seers a rupee to eighteen seers to the rupee.

During the last week heavy cyclonic rain has fallen and in parts two and three inches of rain has been registered within twenty-four hours. The zamindar, true to his cult, is now growling hard, because he says there is too much rain. This rain will be most beneficial for the second harvest, the wheat and grain crops, but he is grumbling, because he says, his jowari may get the red blight—his cotton now flowering will get the flower knocked off and his tilly and sunn will go bad. After our shortage of rain up to now this present cyclonic burst is truly a case of apiescela la deluge.

Mr. O'Dywer, the new Agent to the Governor General for Central India, who succeeded Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, C.S.I., is doing a series of tours getting to know the various maharajahs, princes, rajahs, nawabs of his vast district. Truly it would take an Agg years to learn the intricacies of this vast command.

The Inniskilling Dragoons from Mhow have added fame to their existing Polo laurels by winning the Poona Senior Tournament, beating General Alderson team in the finals. The Poona Junior Tournament would have had many more entries but for the unfortunate fact that the Indore Polo Tournament of 1909 was classed as a first class tournament and thus teams entered by the Inniskilling and the Central India Horse only discovered after entering for the Junior Tournament that they were disqualified, several of their members having played in the Indore Tournament. This year the Indore Tournament will not be classed as a first class tournament nor again in future, but the damage has already been done as far as many players are concerned, who are debarred from playing in certain tournaments in future and thus lose a powerful lot of fun.

The events looked forward to for the cold weather with much interest are the Indore week commencing on November 7th and the Mhow week commencing on the heels of the Indore week on November 14th. Polo, cricket, tennis, racqust competitions will be competed for and should draw big fields.

Racing, once a distinct feature of Mhow, is now practically as extinct and forgotten as the Dodo, or the great Auk's Egg. Minor Gymkhanas, Bamble Puppy etc., take the place of the noble game and sport. It is much the same all over India, the glory of the Turf, with the exception of a few big and reliable racing centres, is fading slowly but surely. What is the reason? Are our younger generation less sporting than the older one? Is work becoming too strenuous to allow of play? Or is it really that with increased expenses of living, the pinch of want of money is making itself felt? Years ago—yes quite twenty—a subscription list for a charity—a bit of fun, dance, Gymkhana, etc., never went round, but every one down to the last joined subaltern but put his name down for at least five rupees. Nowadays, even Big Wigs consider rupees one or two a magnificent subscription and many send away the subscription list unsigned even as seen. Times change, but the rupee does not grow more elastic and does less now than it ever did before. The Pagoda Tree of India has died or the Anglo-Indian of to-day knows not where it grows.

From Bhurtpore comes the news that duck are coming in—and great hopes are entertained of a record duck shoot there for the Excellency the Viceroy and party in November. One of the finest jheels and duck shoots in India. Lucky the sportsmen invited to join the party in November.

The common or pintail sand grouse which deserts Central Indian plateaus in June when the heavy rains come, after having successfully hatched out their young in May, are again returning to the highlands of Central India and as the shooting season has commenced bags including sandgrouse, partidge, quail are being made daily. The pintail sandgrouse which does not desertus, coming to water as the dusk of evening falls affords most pretty and most difficult shooting. —more closely resembling crowcock shooting than anything else. The official cold weather will be upon us from the 15th October and the winter programme of work for Civilians and Military will commence from that date.

The Cavalry Concentration at Jalna of the Southern Army touches us as far as here, and the Inniskillings and Central India Horse have been warned for the concentration. It entails a month's marching from Mhow—through a good sporting country. To the rigours of strenuous work and marching will incidentally be added a good amount of shooting and sport.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The following postings are ordered among the Medical Officers serving under the Foreign Department:—

Major J. N. MacLeod from leave to be Civil Surgeon, Quetta, vice Major Smith proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Duke, Administrative Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province, to be Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan, vice Lieut. Col. and Sykes proceeding on combined leave in December.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. MacNab, from leave, at the end of this month, to be Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, vice Lieut.-Colonel Edwards, appointed Administrative Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province, vice Lieut.-Colonel Duke.

Major T. W. Irvine, from leave at the end of the month, is appointed Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, vice Captain Wilson posted as Agency Surgeon, Meshed, vice Captain Franklin who proceeds on combined leave next month.

Major F. D. S. Fayrer, from leave, to be Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, to be Residency Surgeon, Rajputana, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Harington who retires in November.

Major J. Fisher, from leave in November to be Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson.

Major J. W. Grant, from leave this month, to be Residency Surgeon Western States, Rajputana, vice Lieutenant Colonel MacWatt who proceeds on combined leave.

Major W. Lethbridge, Civil Surgeon, Wana, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Mewar Bhil Corps, vice Captain Deas proceeding on leave. his place at Wana being taken by Captain Harkness on relief at Dera Ismail Khan by Major Fayrer.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

ALL PRINCIPAL LINES AFFECTED.

Strikers Hold Up Trains with Revolvers.

RINGLEADERS ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The men of the Paris-Lyons and Mediterranean Railway voted for a general strike to-night. Thus the four main lines are now affected, almost isolating France.

The Government has ordered 27,000 employes to join the colours as reservists, and to work the trains.

Many declared beforehand that they would not obey.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The strike movement in France is assuming the aspect of a civil war.

M. Briand declared last night that it was not a strike, but a criminal enterprise.

Warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders have been issued.

Troops are pouring into Paris to prevent outrages.

The Orleans Railway has joined the strike. The Union of Masons of Paris and all sections of the employes of the Metropolitan Railway have voted in favour of a general strike to-day

The so-called "King" Pataud, who took a prominent part in the postal strike, is again agitating on behalf of the electricians.

A train crowded with English travellers was forced to turn back at Poissy where the strikers have overpowered the police. Another train succeeded in reaching Calais, where the passengers showered money on the driver. The line throughout was guarded by troops. The American mail of seven hundred sacks was conveyed from Havre to Paris by a tug. The strikers at Brest, Bois Colombes and elsewhere have stopped trains, threatening to use their revolvers, and have destroyed the signals. A number of trucks at Becon were opened, and the cattle inside them let loose.

Automobiles, taking passengers to the Franco-German frontier, have been attacked by strikers.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Paris that five of the strike leaders were arrested to-day quietly at the Offices of the *Humanite*, despite asseverations that they would never surrender.

The Indian mail train, with 75 passengers, left Victoria to-day for Marseilles. The French Government has undertaken to secure the passage of the train even by an armed force. The departure from Marseilles may possibly be slightly delayed.

SHIPYARD SETTLEMENT.

Fine for Breaches of Agreement.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

It is understood that under the boiler-makers settlement, the Society has agreed to fine members, breaking the Edinburgh agreement, five shillings for the first offence with a maximum fine of thirty shillings. The money will be paid to the Widows and Orphans fund.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Veto Conference was resumed to-day. The sitting lasted two hours.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The *Daily Express* says that the Veto Conference is discussing the formation of an Imperial Parliament and the representation of the Colonies.

The *Daily News* says the Conference is considering Home Rule all round. There is likely to be no election in January, the truce will be extended over the Coronation, and the Imperial Conference will enable a scheme to be drafted.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

A supplementary loan for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will be issued shortly. It will consist of three million five per cent. bonds, of which one million will be offered in London.

MYSORE OFFICIAL'S BRAVERY.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Among the recipients of medals for bravery presented by the King at Marlborough House to-day, was the widow of Captain Dawes, Secretary to the Public Works Department, Mysore, who received the Albert Medal posthumously, for her husband's gallantry in an attempt to save a drowning coolie, in which he lost his life.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Investiture by the King.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The King received Lord Hardinge of Penshurst to-day and invested him with the colars and insignia of the Orders of G.C.I.E. and G.C.S.I.

AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX BILL.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Land Tax Bill has finally passed the Commonwealth House of Representatives.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Financial and Colonial Policy.

QUEEN TO VISIT DUKE OF ORLEANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Queen Amelie has telegraphed to the Duke of Orleans that she will embark for England, and accept the Duke's hospitality at Wood Norton.

The Spanish and Italian Governments are taking steps to prevent the members of Religious Orders expelled from Portugal, from taking up residence in Spain or Italy.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

A Lisbon telegram states that Switzerland has recognised the Republic.

The Minister of Finance, interviewed by Reuter, emphasised the fact that the Republic would respect the National debt and all contracts, treaties and orders. It would strive to wipe out the deficit on the Budget through more equitable taxation, and would grant financial autonomy to the colonies, except to Angola. Under the head of colonies alone, about one-third of the deficit would be met without injuring the colonies. The Republic would put an end to costly military expeditions, but would never neglect the development of the colonies, whose preservation was of supreme interest to Portugal. The Army and Navy would be strengthened, and the former would be raised to one hundred thousand. The Republic would maintain its traditional alliance with Great Britain, and would cultivate especially the sympathy of the Latin countries, whose institutions it respected.

THE FERRER DEMONSTRATIONS.

Strange Scene in London Spanish Embassy.

POONA, OCT. 13.

The police have been warned that the Ferrer demonstrations will be attempted in London. The whole pavement and steps of the Spanish Embassy to-day were found to be stained blood colour with some indelible chemical.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Ship Arrives at Melbourne.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Antarctic ship "Terra Nova" has arrived at Melbourne, after an excellent voyage. All are well on board.

NEW ISSUE OF INDIA BONDS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The applications for the issue of four millions sterling three and a half per cent. India bonds amounted to £9,411,700. The average price obtained was £99-11s.-7½d.

MILITARY REVOLT IN CHINA.

Troops Despatched.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

Reuter wires from Peking that five hundred border troops have rebelled and, assisted by Lamists, have occupied Chung-tien, in the North-West of Yunnan. Troops from Yungning and Li-Kiang are marching to their relief. It is not expected that there will be any serious resistance.

MOUNTAIN SCOUTING IN NORTH WALES.

Two Gurkha Officers Deputed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 13.

A Military correspondent writes from home:—It is significant of the keenness of the modern officer that so many shall have volunteered to follow up the arduous manœuvre work with a stiff course of mountain scouting in North Wales during October. The Army Council has been moved to introduce this novel mode of training this year. Upon the representation of the Indian Government, it is supposed, two Gurkha Officers of great skill and experience in mountain warfare have been sent over to impart instructions in sniper stalking, path finding, ground scouting, novel modes of signalling, etc. Considering the great part that mountain warfare has played in our military history, it is strange that this course had not been adopted before.

ACCESSION REMISSION TO CONVICTS.

Meaning of "Twice Convicted."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 13.

At the instance of the Hon. Mr. T. U. Sehagiri Iyer, Madras, the Government have passed orders that persons who have been convicted on more than one count in the same trial shall not be regarded as having been twice convicted for the purpose of qualification for remission of sentence in connection with the proclamation issued by the Government of India in connection with the accession of King George V. The effect of this order will be that a number of prisoners who have been denied indulgence upon the misinterpretation of the words "twice convicted" will receive the benefit of the remission.

PUNJAB REGISTRATION ACT.

Enquiry into its Working.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 13.

A small Committee, consisting of Colonel Davies, General Mansfield, Colonel Douglas, Mr. Conolly and Captain Tennant, which was appointed to consider the working of the Punjab Registration and Transport Act, concluded its work on Tuesday and will shortly submit recommendations to Government.

LADY MINTO NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Farewell Speech from Her Excellency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

H. E. Lady Minto held a final meeting of the Central Committee of the Lady Minto Nursing Association at Viceregal Lodge yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Davies, Chief Lady Superintendent, read a report of the progress of the branches, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ker, Honorary Treasurer, explained the financial position of the Association, and proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Lady Minto.

Her Excellency replied as follows:—"Mr. Ker and Gentlemen. I much appreciate the very kind remarks you have made about the Nursing Association, and my work in connection with it. Its progress and growth have been of the greatest interest to me and its present state of efficiency is most gratifying. I am greatly indebted to the members, past and present, of the Central Committee for the unceasing efforts they have made to further the scheme, and for their ready advice at all times. I feel assured that the future of the Association will be absolutely safe in their hands. I must express my sincere acknowledgements to Mrs. Davies, our Chief Lady Superintendent, for her untiring work, which has brought the Association to its present excellent state. She has thrown herself heart and soul into the work, and has at all times had my complete confidence. I sincerely hope that she may continue for many years to direct its destinies, and be blessed with health and strength to do so. I feel under a deep debt of gratitude to the Hon'ble Mr. Ker, for his work as Honorary Treasurer since its inauguration. The Association has been fortunate enough to have its finances controlled by his skilful guidance, and our present sound financial condition is greatly due to his careful management. I must take this opportunity of alluding to the invaluable assistance that has been rendered me by the Honorary Secretary, Sir Warren Crooke Lawless. His powers of organisation, his intimate knowledge of the subject and his unvarying interest, have helped me through many a difficulty and has tided us over many an anxious moment. Gentlemen, it grieves me deeply to think that this is the last occasion that I shall preside over one of our meetings and in saying farewell, allow me once more to thank you very heartily and all those who have so kindly and ably assisted me during the four years I have been Lady President. I recognize that it is to your able and loyal assistance that the Nursing Scheme has its recognized position in India and that it now stands on a really solid foundation. The various Provincial Committees and their officials, I propose to thank, through the medium of the annual report of the Association which will be issued shortly after my departure."

SCOTTISH DINNER TO LORD MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

A Scottish Dinner to the Viceroy was held last night at Chalet. In addition to the guest of the evening, there were present the Hon. Mr. B. Robertson presiding, Colonel Sir Alfred Mackenzie, Generals Campbell and Drummond, Colonels Beatson, Dickie, Henderson, Leslie, Macintyre, Melville, Rutherford, Stewart and Wingate, Majors Bayley, Beatsonbell, Granger, Seton and Shore, Captains Charteris, Kennedy, H. Mackenzie, P. Mackenzie, Molesworth, Muir and Lord Francis Scott, the Rev. J. Black and Messrs. Aikman, Benton, Campbell, Carlyle, Dallas, Dempster, Gordon, Hamilton, Johnstone, A. M. Ker, J. C. Kerr, Macfarlane, MacGregor, Maclagan, Meston, Monie, Mowbray and Scott.

Mr. Robertson proposed the health of His Excellency, describing him as a soldier, a statesman, a sportsman and a Scotsman.

His Excellency briefly responded.

The National music was supplied by General Campbell, Major Seton and Mr. Campbell.

POLICE DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The India Police are holding a dinner here at the United Service Club, Chalet, this evening. Mr. Cleveland, Director of the Criminal Investigation Department, will be in the chair. The guests are to be the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Tollinton, Colonels A. Pinhey and Victor Brooke, Mr. H. C. Woodman, Capt. Charteris, R. E, and Mr. J. C. Ker. The police officers expected to be present are:—Bengal: Messrs. A. Barnard, R. Castle, H. St. Leger, H. Kelso and F. Peters; Bombay: Mr. A. Gordon; Burma: Mr. A. Warburton; Central Provinces: Messrs. C. Hughes-Hallett, G. Wright, T. Morony and C. Chitam; Madras: Mr. T. Moore; N. W. F. Province: Messrs D. Donald and E. Gregson; Punjab: Mr. E French, Major Dennys, Messrs. S. Wallace, A. S. Stewart, H. F. Fitzgerald, G. Plowden, H. Kemball, A Mercer, H. Williams, S. Berkeley, A Wilkin, P. Goldney, J. Rehill, C. Stead, G. Weston, D. Petrie, D. Howell, A. Marshall, G. Prickard, H. Lillie and F. Crawford, also Mr. J. P. Warburton, lately retired; United Provinces: Messrs L. Goad, C. Sandys, A. Richardson and S. Myers. There will be no speeches.

RESIDENCE BURNT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

A fire broke out last night at Rookwood House in Chota Simla, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Woodman, I.C.S. It seems to have started in the drawing-room chimney, and blazed up about five o'clock this morning. The fire brigade arrived promptly and extinguished the fire, but about half the house has been burnt, and much of the contents destroyed by water and fire. The occupants have been taken in by the Deputy Commissioner and Mrs. Kettlewell, who are living next door.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT AT COONOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, OCT. 13.

Last evening a fatal gun accident took place at the Gymkhana, Wellington. Lance-Corporal J. Canon, Oxford and Buckingham Infantry, being unaware that the gun was loaded, playfully aimed it at a native with the result that it went off and killed him. The verdict of the inquest was accidental death.

Canon will be tried by Court-martial. He is in military custody.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE furlough granted to Major E. O'Brien, First Assistant Resident at Baroda, is extended upto the 15th November 1911.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., Superintendent, Managed Estates, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days combined with furlough for ten months and nineteen days with effect from the 27th October or subsequent date.

Mr. Hormasji Jamshedji Antia to act as Superintendent, Managed Estates, Kathiawar, vice Mr. F.W. Allison, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S.

Mr. A. C. Bailey, on return to duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I. C. S., to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, with effect from the 1st November.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., Collector of Broach, is allowed privilege leave for one month and seventeen days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for twelve months with effect from 4th October or subsequent date.

Captain J. L. Lunham, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Superintendent of Matheran, pending further orders.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Broach, vice Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

The Honourable Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., to act as Commissioner, Northern Division, vice Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for the Town and Island of Bombay, pending further orders.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Sholapur, vice the Honourable Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S.

Mr. J. S. Collet, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sholapur from date of departure of the Honourable Mr. H. O Quin, I.C.S., pending arrival of Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. A. S. A. Westrop, I.C.S., resigned.

The Reverend P. G. Tibb's Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 1st November or subsequent date combined with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence upto two years.

The following appointments are made vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.D. (Dur.), I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Principal, Grant Medical College, in addition to his present duties. Major S. Evans, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, in addition to his present duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B.S., (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his present duties.

Major S. Evans, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., to act as Obstetric Physician, J. J. Hospital, and in charge Bai Motibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, in addition to his present duties.

Lieutenant Eric Tom Lambert to be Captain, vice A. Saunders transferred to the Supernumerary List, Lieutenant Brisdon Kermode Goldsmith to be Captain, vice R. W. Fisher transferred to the Supernumerary List, Second-Lieutenant William Henry Leach to be Lieutenant, vice E. T. Lambert promoted Maurice Herbert Sowerby to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.D. (Durr.), I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence upto six months.

Mr E G Turner, ICS, to be President of the Municipality of Bandra in the Thana District.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers and are posted as follows:—Bombay:—Mr G C Gammon Mr W Kirkpatrick, Mr M S A Lewis and Mr H H M Spink.

Mr F Norman is granted, privilege leave for three months combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the 15th November or subsequent date.

Mr F. Stuart-Monteth is granted privilege leave for sixteen days.

Mr Stuart-Montath should hand over charge to Mr F W Wilson who should carry out the duties of the office of the Electrical Engineer in addition to his own during the absence of Mr Stuart-Monteth.

MR. ELSWORTHY'S DEATH.

Not due to Hydrophobia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 13.

With reference to Mr. Elsworthy's death telegraphed on Monday, I now learn that the cause of death was spinal paralysis and not hydrophobia. The two nurses of the General Hospital were sent to the Coonoor Pasteur Institute as a precautionary measure as they attended on Mr. Elsworthy who had been originally an in-patient at Coonoor for suspected hydrophobia.

THE LEGAL MEMBERSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 13.

The "Indian Daily News" has received information that news has been received by private cablegram that there is every likelihood of Mr. Ali Imam, of the Calcutta High Court, taking over charge of the Legislative portfolio from the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, when the later vacates his appointment.

The same paper states that Mr. R. N. Mukerjee, of Messrs Martin and Co., of Calcutta, will be the first Indian Member of the Provincial Executive Council of Bengal. No official information is, however, forthcoming, and it is expected that no definite announcement will be made till after the arrival of the new Viceroy.

JIRGA OF BORDER TRIBESMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

The Kohat Pass Tribesmen have been holding a Jirga for the past two days, and have now dispersed to their homes after imposing a fine on the Akhormals, who were responsible for stopping a tonga in the Kohat Pass on September 3rd. The Jirga decided to submit to the decision of Government, refusing to grant them compensation, which they had claimed for their losses in the Gulf Arms Trade.

CHINESE ROBBER CAPTURED.

Deported out of Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 13.

Tan Tien, the Chinese rioter, who had recently given the local authorities considerable trouble, is in custody awaiting orders from Government. He had failed to leave Burma as ordered by Government, by the 5th of October.

LATER.

Tan Tien who was deported by the local Government in connection with recent rioting was put to-day by the Commissioner of Police on board the steamer "Tara". A descriptive roll is being forwarded to Penang.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST FINANCES.

Chairman's Explanation.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust Offices, Mr. J.P. Orr presiding. The Board further considered the Chairman's note on the Trust's finances. The Chairman continued his explanation of the various statements he had prepared and showed how the figures were worked out. With reference to statement "C", the Chairman's explanation ran as follows:—

In working out the present value as on 1st April 1909 of the Trust's profits from sources outside their schemes, it is to be remembered that the object in view is to show how far these profits will go towards meeting the Interest and Sinking Fund charges on the schemes to which the Trust are already committed. These charges will continue until the loans are all cleared off. The first loan will be cleared off in 1959 and the last, neglecting small loans required for paying off deficits in the General Account, some 20 years later. By the end of 1908-09 the Trust had borrowed just half the full amount required for completion of their works; so half the amount borrowed will be paid off in the 10 years ending 1969 and half in the next ten years; and to get at a rough mean we may take 1959-69 as the period over which the profits have to be taken into account as a set off against Interest and Sinking Fund charges; the charges due to the continuance of some loans for ten years after 1969 may be taken as counterbalanced by the revenue set free by the expiry of loans of an equal amount in the ten years prior to 1969. The problem, then, is to find the present value as on 1st April 1909 of the profits realisable in 1959-69 from—(1) Schedule C lands; (2) Schedule E lands; (3) Municipal contribution.

The profits on Schedule C lands are shown in the Profit and Loss Statement year by year up to 1927-28. Thereafter the only changes in annual profits will be those due to (1) the increments of rents of certain plots which fall due in different years between 1949 and 1958 and (2) the increment accruing in the last 4 years, after the capital borrowed for development of Schedule C lands is paid off in 1964-65, due to the saving of the sum till then paid annually for Interest and Sinking Fund charges. The profits of Schedule E lands (Colaba Reclamation) are shown in the Profit and Loss Statement up to the year of complete development (1912-13). The profit of that year Rs. 74,242 will recur annually till interest becomes payable to Government under Section 70 (2) of the Act. The earliest date from which any lease on the Colaba Reclamation runs is 14th November 1906. Under Section 70 (2) 3 per cent. interest is due to Government from 14th November 1936, and we may assume that we shall pay it as from 1926-27.

We got very high prices for the land in 1905 on account of the favourable condition of the market at that time. The value of the land has gone down since, and we cannot sell the vacant plots at even three-fourths of the original reserved price. The freehold value in 1926 is therefore not likely to be higher than the capitalized value of the ultimate maximum nett revenue, Rs. 99,000 in perpetuity at 4 1-2 per cent., and we may take it at that value, viz, Rs. 22 lakhs. The cost of reclamation is Rs. 5,37,056. The 3 per cent. interest will be leviable on Rs. 16,62,944 and will be Rs. 49,888, say half lakh. The annual profit from 1926-27 onwards will therefore be Rs. 74,242—Rs. 50,000, i.e. Rs. 24,242. There will be no further change till 1964-65 when the capital borrowed for the Scheme will have been paid off; the Rs. 24,758 annually paid as Interest and Sinking Fund charges will then go to swell the annual profit, which will therefore be Rs. 49,000. The Municipal contribution for 1909-14 has been taken as starting from Rs. 8,30,000 and rising by Rs. 30,000 every year; but delay in payment under Section 73 resulted in the transfer of Rs. 50,000 from 1909-10 to 1910-11.

The City's rateable assessment has in recent years gone up by from 25 to 3½ lakhs per annum, but this cannot last; and it is assumed that the average annual increase in the next 5 years will be 5 lakhs and that thereafter the normal increase will be about 2 1-2 lakhs per annum, which connotes an increase of Rs. 5,000 per annum in the contribution under Section 72. The contribution under Section 79 is expected to increase the Trust's annual receipts by about 1 lakh in the 5 years 1909-14; but it is unsafe to reckon on any appreciable increase under this head after that, as with demolition going on and roads being handed over to the Municipality, the increase in debits under Section 73 seems likely to counterbalance the increase in credits. Hence the total Municipal contribution is taken as rising by Rs. 5,000 per annum from 1913-14 to 1968-69, the increase being entirely under Section 72. The apparent effect of Section 73 is to give the Trust nearly the whole of the General Tax in areas like those in Schemes V and VI, where there were few houses before the Trust started to develop their estates; but on the other hand there will be heavy expenses debitable to the Board for maintenance of roads, and it seems unsafe at present to place much reliance on Section 73, as the Municipality are agitating to get it repealed. There has been some talk about substituting for the contribution under Section 73 an addition of 1-2 or 1 per cent. to the 2 per cent. under Section 72, but until this is settled this estimate may stand.

The meeting was then adjourned.

DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Suit Fails in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

Judgment was delivered to day by his Lordship Mr. Justice Wallis in the High Court in the case of Mr. E. H. McMillan, late Managing Director, Messrs. Oakes Co., Ltd., claiming damages from the firm amounting to Rs. 53,191 for wrongful dismissal and for salary due in lieu of six months' notice. His Lordship reviewed the case fully and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

INDIAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Final Arrangement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

In view of the desirability of avoiding simultaneous changes in the office of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and Foreign Secretary, Sir George Roos Keppel, will come out before the end of leave, arriving in Bombay on 28th October.

CONVENTION OF RELIGIONS.

To be Held at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 13.

The Second Convention of Religions in India will be held at Allahabad in January next. It is expected that the Maharaja of Durbhanga will preside.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

Plague returns for the week ending the 8th instant shows that in the Bombay Presidency and Sind there were 948 deaths; the Madras Presidency 118; Bengal 79; the United Provinces 223; the Punjab 281; Burma 27; the Central Provinces 417; the Mysore State 262; the Hyderabad State 202; Central India 386; Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara 600.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

REST HARROW, by Maurice Hewlett—(Macmillan).—Mr. Hewlett's new novel picks up the threads of that delightful story, "The Open Country," and again introduces us to John Senhouse and the charming Sanchia Percival. The long discussions this time are upon an entirely new subject "Marriage." The author makes one feel at one time that marriage is a crime against love. At another that it is a sad necessity; and yet again the high fulfillment of a perfect love. At any rate, the divine Sanchia flies at the end of the story to the tender philosopher in his nest in a hollow of the chalky down, and that we feel, in spite of all that has gone before, is entirely as it should be.

CLAYHANGER, by Arnold Bennett—(Methuen).—This is the life story of Edwin Clayhanger, the son of a printer in the Pottery district. His father was a workhouse child, and has risen to his present position of ease without ever forgetting what he might have been. He is a vulgar, unpleasant man, but he has married rather above him, and his children, two girls and a boy—his wife is dead—are of finer clay. He is proud of his son, and keeps him at school until he is sixteen, then puts him into his works. The boy wants to be an architect, but that desire fizzles out, blown away by the father's violent opposition. So Edwin Clayhanger becomes a printer like his father, but sets himself wonderful schemes of self improvement, and makes a sanctury of his attic and afterwards of his room in the fine new suburban house his father has built. The disappointing part about this book is, that after reading nearly six hundred pages, we have never come to any existing event neither marriage or divorce, elopement, bankruptcy or any of the trying times, through which heroes and heroines are expected to pass to great happiness. The one little episode is when Edwin fall in love with a girl who is staying with some people called Orgreaves who live in the same town in the potteries. They exchange vows, and she goes off and instantly marries somebody else. We are not told why, but are promised, in a footnote, another book all about it, and about her life with Edwin, whom she eventually marries, after many years. Still the book will be read and enjoyed by many, the idea is that as a rule, life, joys or very evenly for most people, and this is a story of real life and every day people to whom exciting events rarely occur.

OLD CONTINENTAL TOWNS,—by Walter M. Gallichan (Lauris).—Mr. Gallichan takes us through so many towns—practically all that are of great historic interest in Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany, and then on to Prague and Athens—that necessarily he cannot say very much about them. But he says enough to indicate the treasures of these cities of a rich heritage and his book is one which all who are thinking of "doing" the older Continental towns should possess. The buildings one must visit, the pictures one must see, the views one must not miss—all are described here, not formally as in the usual guide-book, but in pleasant chat, which is full of the writer's own pleasure and enthusiasm. The illustrations are for the most part from prints published in the early part of the last century, and these give an old-world touch which is in keeping with the subject of the book.

AN AFFAIR OF DISHONOUR,—by William deMorgan—(Heinemann.)—The period of "An Affair of Dishonour" is that of Charles II., but except for an echo of the Great Plague we hear nothing about London or the life of the Court. The action takes place entirely in the country. It opens with a duel, in which the wicked Sir Oliver kills the father of the young girl he has deceived. Lucinda is a treasure among heroines, sweet and good and beautiful, and she loves her deceiver, but also loves her father, and Sir Oliver dares not tell her what has happened. He makes her ride away with him to a lonely old house he possesses on the sea coast, and keeps her there, so that she shall not know of her father's death at his hands, plays tricks with her letters, and acts after his own wicked nature, but without spoiling her trust in him. Lucinda finds her brother who has been wounded in a fight brings him to the old house and nurses him until he is better. How it all turns out, would require some of Mr. de Morgan's many pages to explain. He is another writer, who requires much room for all he has to say. Well there is an old saying "that one can't have too much of a good thing."

It speaks volumes for the uniformly high standard of Mrs. L. T. Meade's work that the demand for it never wavers. The secret of the matter is that as a writer for the home Mrs. Meade is not easily outdistanced, and her latest novel "Miss Gwendoline," to be shortly published by Mr. John Long, is a shining example of her form "par excellence." It is the story of a woman's life as girl, wife and mother—her trials, tribulations and triumphs.

EVERY student of devotional literature, however elementary, is acquainted with the saintly figure of Francis of Assisi, but comparatively few, it is to be suspected, know much about his friend and companion, St. Clare, who founded the Second Order of Franciscans, or "Poor Clares" as they are now called. Her fragrant memory is to be recalled to the general attention by the publication this autumn, from the house of Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co., of a new translation of Brother Francis du Puis's "Life and Legend of the Lady St. Clare, This work is a quaint sixteenth century version of Thomas of Celano's Life of the Saint, and the present English rendering will be prefaced by an introduction written by Father Cuthbert, who seeks to re-create the personality of St. Clare, and to trace her preservation of the vows of Holy Poverty. The book will be freely illustrated by a series of engravings by Andreas Collaert of the same date as the French translation and a very interesting by Benozzo Gozzoli of St. Francis receiving St. Clare into his Order.

THE Earl of Ilchester has been busy for some time upon a further instalment of Elizabeth, Lady Holland's journal, which Messrs. Longmans hope to have ready in the present Autumn. The new volume will contain Lady Holland account of the two journeys which she and her husband undertook in Spain during the years 1803-5 and 1808-9. Lady Holland wit and observation were well employed in her Continental travels, and this new collection of her reminiscences promises to be among the most entertaining of her many records.

POETRY, we fear, is ill considered by the general reader nowadays; but, if any of our younger poets has attained to popularity that claim may certainly be advanced on behalf of Mr. Alfred Noyes. The buoyancy and fresh imagination of Mr. Noyes's poems have made friends for them all over the world and it is good news that Messrs. Blackwood have just brought out a collected edition of his work. Two volumes have at present been arranged, which include all the pieces in the author's early and scarce volumes, as well as many never hitherto collected, and provide some 700 pages of solid poetic achievement in many varying moods.

ANOTHER welcome book of verse is promised by Mr. Elkin Mathews, the early discoverer of so much poetic talent, in the shape of a new book by Dollie (Mrs. Ernest) Radford, whose delicate and wistful muse has been too long absent from publishers' lists. The new collection of her work will embrace pieces from "A Light Load" and from her earlier book of "Songs," together with many altogether new poems of characteristic quality.

MISS MARIE CORELLI has written a Fantasy, called "The Devil's Motor," which has been illustrated with striking plates in colour by Mr. Arthur Severn, and is now to be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. The book is described as a scathing indictment of the modern haste to get rich, to get pleasure, and to "get there quick," with a final picture of the disillusion and disaster inevitable in the process.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 13.

Ali Cassim Ariff has been committed to the Chief Court Sessions for trial, at the conclusion of the preliminary magisterial enquiry into the charge against him of murdering his wife, Ameena Bibee, by shooting her on the 29th of August.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE.

Government Resolution.

THE following Government Resolution reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report for the Presidency has been issued:—

In the Presidency proper the season of 1908-09, though more favourable than that of the preceding year, was still below the average. In the Konkan there was a normal outturn, but elsewhere the rainfall was badly distributed and the kharif harvest was unsatisfactory, while the rabi outturn was far short of its earlier promise. In parts of the Southern Division relief operations were commenced though only on a small scale. Despite the fact that high prices helped to recompense the agriculturist who had surplus produce, the season was thus a disappointing one. In Sind there was a favourable inundation combined with good rainfall, and all the canals, except the Jamrao, worked satisfactorily. Unfortunately heavy floods in the Karachi district caused much damage and entailed some loss of life and cattle.

The most marked economic features of the year appear to have been the continued high prices of both food and labour. These are closely connected and the causes which have contributed to their inflation and the question of its permanence have been discussed in nearly every report. Depopulation by famine and plague have undoubtedly contributed to the rise in the value of labour. The causes of rise in the prices of food stuffs are more complex; and there has been at the same time a steady increase in the value of agricultural land within the last 20 years. Whatever be the ultimate causes of the increased cost of labour, of food, and of acquiring cultivable land, the immediate effects are quite clear in respect to the classes whose incomes are fixed. For them the rise in the prices of the food, fuel, land and service and in rents has resulted in unmixed hardship, accentuated by the correlated fact that the standard of living among all classes is rapidly rising. In this respect no class has been more affected than the salaried servants of Government. Coming at a time when appeals are being made for re-organization in every branch of the Public Service to cope with the rapid expansion of administrative needs the altered conditions have reacted unfavourably on the financial position of Government itself. The effect of the high prices on the labouring classes as a whole is not easy to sum up in terms at once concise and accurate, but the general impression is that the unskilled labourer, whether paid in cash or in kind has greatly improved his economic position within recent years. Labour has become more mobile, and the labourer more independent. The struggle between the Bails and their masters in West Khandesh, referred to by the Commissioner, C. D., wherein the masters are endeavouring to maintain a time-honoured system of contracts and advances is a phase which is typical of changes that are occurring all over the Presidency In the Surat district, the Anavla Brahmin is losing the services of his halis or hereditary serfs and everywhere customary tasks at customary wages are giving way to free contracts. Unfortunately the labourer's efficiency does not seem to have risen in proportion to his wages. In Sind, the labour difficulty remains as acute as ever. As the Commissioner points out, the rise in wages does not in itself increase the cost of cultivation where payment is made in the form of a customary share of the produce; but the scarcity of labour seriously hampers agricultural operations and its increased cost impedes the execution of improvements. The position of the agriculturist under the changed conditions is still more difficult to define. If a tenant, he has to pay a higher rent than formerly, and if a cultivating owner, he has to pay more for his labour. In both cases his cattle cost him more now, and Government have been compelled to enlarge the tagai disbursing powers of Mamlatdars so that they may cope with his wants. On the other hand, his surplus produce frequently repays him handsomely. The system of tagai, the operations of Co-operative Credit Societies, the restricted tenure and the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act are factors which help to modify the play of economic forces in the case of the agriculturist; and there is no doubt that although his agricultural operations have not been interfered with, his credit has been so far restricted as to impose on him a measure of prudence and to curtail his marriage and other traditional extravagances. But coincident with this and with the pinch felt by the classes with fixed incomes there is widespread reference, even in a moderate year which succeeded a distinctly bad one, to the general growth of prosperity, to the rise in the standard of comfort and to the enjoyment of luxuries and amusements quite unthought of by people of the older generation. Even in the tracts where the season was worst there were no signs of distress or acute want. In the Ron taluka of the Dharwar district, far from crop failure resulting in a resort to famine works wages were high and labour difficult to obtain for Local Board and Provincial Water Works. Even in the famine-stricken district of Sholapur, after a series of lean harvests, the Collector, with some years' experience of his charge, finds ample signs of a decent standard of comfort, and a surprising amount of ready money.

THE AGRICULTURIST AND EDUCATION.

The subject of education as bearing on the welfare of the agricultural classes is one to which Government is accustomed to look for valuable information in these reports. The general conclusion is that primary instruction is progressing steadily and the desire of agriculturists for education is extending as rapidly as can reasonably be expected; it appears, indeed, that a stage of development has now been reached where the greatest difficulties are financial. Few reports, however, make any reference to the influence of instruction in fetters on the better fitting of the agriculturist in the pursuit of his calling or on equipping him for occupations other than his hereditary tilling of the soil. In practical education in his business as a farmer, on the other hand, there is satisfactory evidence that the efforts of the Agricultural Department are beginning to bear fruit. The education of the depressed and backward classes is assuming prominent proportions and remarkable results achieved by pupils from a Kaliparaj school in the Surat district are reported by the Collector. There is no indication of instruction of girls affecting the condition of the agricultural classes. "In some places efforts have been made to fix school hours so as to suit the convenience of parents who require a cert

and to a certain extent replaced the tagai operation of Government.

The economic results present some peculiar features. On the one hand, the average rayat, who was not too deeply indebted, stands in much the same position as before, but with a greater sense of prudence and a keener desire to remain independent. Those whose lands were hopelessly encumbered and who were little more than tenants and sometimes practically slaves of the sawkar have in many instances been forced entirely out of possession of their ancestral lands of which the sawkar has made his ownership complete. At the same time many officers notice a tendency on the part of those dispossessed and of men who never formerly were any thing but labourers to establish themselves as small holders on the restricted tenure and with the aid of tagai grants to win some measure of independence. The Commissioner, N. D., doubts whether this tendency does not lead towards inferior cultivation and consequent economic loss to the country. It has generally been recognised, however, that while the small peasant proprietor gets a comparatively poor return for his labour and that he would be more effective as a unit in a scheme which admitted of a proper division of labour, the social and political advantages which are attached to the existence of his class outweigh considerations that are merely economic. Less striking than the effects on the agricultural classes are the effects of the Act on the business and habits of the sawkars. The Commissioner, C. D., remarks that while not a single complaint is ever received from an agriculturist the sawkars are unanimously opposed to the Act. Many references are made to the fact that the adverse effect of the Act on their money-lending operations is a recurring theme in income-tax appeals. The result is what might be expected. The sawkar is not likely to allow either his energies or his capital to lie fallow, and while the Commissioner, C.D., observes that a number of the smaller money-lenders are abandoning that part of their business, it appears that there is a strong tendency for the management of a "shop" to make way for the management of a landed estate. Reference has already been made to the fact that where the rayats were hopelessly encumbered the sawkars have now made the lands their own, and it appears that as a class the sawkars are tending to supplement from agriculture the incomes from money-lending which the operations of the Act have diminished. How far the new type of landlord is likely to be beneficial to agriculture and to the country and what it will ultimately develop into are matters which have not been discussed in the reports for the Presidency proper, but it is interesting to find that in Sind where the opportunities of forming compact estates are good, two Collectors are inclined to look favourably upon the advent of the new class of landlord. Free as he is from traditional methods it is not unlikely that he may show enterprise and initiative than the hereditary cultivator. The regrettable features of the operation of the Act are the evasions of it by such means as nominal sale-deeds, false entries of consideration, and the immediate repayment outside the Sub-Registrar's office of money paid inside it before the Sub-Registrar. There is reason to fear that economic advantages have not been secured without some sacrifice of business morality, a feature that must always be reckoned with in any legislation that restricts the free working of economic forces.

NON-ALIENABLE TENURE.

The non-alienable tenure continued to gain in popularity, and there is no doubt that the public generally regard it much more favourably than they did some years ago. The poorer classes especially find it a boon, and while this is partly due to the fact that under it they are usually secure land when available on easy terms, it also appears to be true that they realise the benefits derived from the protection of their ownership. The Commissioner, N. D., has remarked that land held on this tenure is not accepted as security for tagai, but if the land has any marketable value at all it is safe to advance tagai upon it, and Government hope that nothing will be done by the district officers to place the holders on the non-alienable tenure at a disadvantage. It appears, however, that land held on this tenure is frequently poorly esteemed not on account of the tenure but because the land itself is inferior. In East Khandesh good lands sold by public auction on the new tenure fetched prices which clearly demonstrate that the tenure is appreciated and that the conditions preventing alienation find favour because the holder knows, that the land is held safe for his family. In Sind the tenure appears to meet the circumstances of the Mahomedans excellently and its working is reported to be very satisfactory on the whole.

Of the other influences at work in improving the position of the cultivator Co-operative Credit Societies take an increasingly prominent part. Grain-banks have been established for the first time in fair numbers in the Kolaba district, but so far the older established institutions in the Thana district have not achieved the results which were expected. The matter is one which is being separately dealt with by Government. The Agricultural Department continues to make remarkable progress not merely in departmental growth but in developing a spirit of inquiry and enterprise in the villages. The number of agricultural associations is increasing while in some districts agricultural exhibitions are becoming a regular feature of the year. The Commissioner in Sind rightly lays stress on the importance of demonstration plots and in many places much has been done to bring the actual cultivators into direct contact with the work of the agricultural officers. The late Mr. Jackson in not the only officer who has made reference to the fact that the scarcity of human labour is diverting attention to the use of machinery. In Sind the zamindars are reported to be taking a greater interest in new theories and experiments and are anxious to get advice from experts. Even in the Upper Sind Frontier district a demand is heard for labour-saving machines in order to meet the local scarcity of labour; while at the same time the necessity of increasing their control over the cultivators is one influence which is making the need of agricultural associations felt amongst the zamindars. The Veterinary Department continued to be useful to the rayat in dealing with his cattle. Fodder is reported to have been ample in quantity and moderate in price and this must have assisted further recovery from the loss of cattle during the recent famines. The references to the shortage of agricultural stock are frequent, but in the figures of the recent cattle census. Government have evidence that the recovery, though unequal for various tracts has been on the whole fairly satisfactory. The reports also show that progress is being made in the provision of selected bulls to the villagers for the purpose of improving the breeds of village cattle and that the rayats are learning to co-operate and to purchase these from a common fund. At the same time Government agree with the late Mr. Jackson that the improvement of stock is largely a matter of better feeding. The grazing resources of the country are limited, and there is no doubt that without some measure of stall feeding and more attention to the young stock the advantages to be derived from the use of selected bulls are at present largely lost.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The land revenue of the year was collected without difficulty only in the sense that, partly owing to the operation of the rules regulating suspensions and remissions, its collection involved no hardship to the rayat—an index of the strong economic position which he holds despite a cycle of famine and scarcity. But complaints have been received from nearly every district, that even where there is no deliberate and sustained contumacy, there is a great deal of negligence in the matter of prompt payment of Government dues. In many cases there is a desire to have the private use of the money as long as possible and in most there is a hope that the withholding of payment may result in ultimate remissions. One result of this attitude is that the unauthorised arrears in some districts are much too high. The experience gained in the Kalyan Taluka of the Thana district merely exemplifies what is stated in several reports, that energetic measures are all that is generally required to meet the situation. Thus, the Commissioner in Sind is of opinion that the large arrears in the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts are largely due to the failure to make a judicious use of the power to inflict penalties under section 143 of the Land Revenue Code. This provision of the law is reported to have checked to some extent the practice of well-to-do khatedars in the Thana district of making delay in the payment of their dues. Arrears of tagai, the prompt collection of which is as important as that of land revenue, accumulated in an inverse ratio to the activity of the taluka establishments. In the eastern subdivision of Poona the practice was introduced of collecting the interest of the year from each borrower even in cases where the collection of the rest of the instalment had to be postponed. Government endorse the opinion of the Commissioner, C. D., that the system is a good one and consider that it should be adopted as far as possible in all districts. The payment of land revenue by money order makes slow progress, but in Sind the practice of paying direct at the taluka head quarters is very popular and is rapidly extending.

It is satisfactory that the Commissioner, C. D., is able to report an improvement in the work of collecting inamdars dues. Reference is made to the heavy arrears in the Nasik, Poona and Satara districts, but in this matter it does not appear that the inamadars position compares unfavourably with that of Government; for elsewhere the Commissioner has shown that out of less than 10 lakhs of unauthorised arrears of Government revenue in his division, over 5 1-2 lakhs are due from the districts of Poona and Satara. There are certain disabilities attaching to the collection of revenue in inam villages which make it natural that the arrears should be proportionately higher than in Government villages. In many cases there is no regular and liberal system of suspensions and remissions such as are granted in Government villages, the inamdars are often reluctant to write off arrears which appear to the district officers to be irrecoverable, in some instances they do not give personal attention to the management of their estates and generally their demands for assistance come late in the season when the rayat has disposed of his surplus produce and it is difficult for Government officers to execute decrees. Government have now decided to amend the law with a view to providing inamdars with a readier means of obtaining the assistance of the revenue officers in all cases where the inamdars themselves are prepared to follow the lines of the liberal policy adopted by Government.

PAY OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Routine administrative duties were on the whole satisfactorily performed during the year. The tours of Collectors and Sub-Divisional officers were with one or two exceptions comprehensive and the inspection of offices and villages up to the standard expected by Government. With few exceptions the Mamlatdars also did good work and several have earned commendation from their Collectors. The Commissioner, N. D., remarks that many of these officers are overworked to an extent that renders impossible the efficient performance of all their duties, but adds that it is frequently lack of method rather than volume of work which stands in the way of the easy disposal of work and leads to the delays, which the Commissioner elsewhere notices in the disposal of references. There is no doubt, however, that, owing to the rise in the standard of living and of the wage-earning powers of other classes, the subordinate revenue service has in recent years lost some of its attractions for the classes from which it has hitherto been recruited and has become less efficient. Work has also increased and with it the necessity of working extra hours in the evenings and on Sundays. Orders have recently been issued revising the conditions and pay of the establishment, and some improvement in its personnel and in the work done may now be expected. Circle Inspectors continue to be the subject of much criticism. Their case has also been provided for in the changes that have been introduced. There was no marked change in the quality of the work done by village officers. The orders of Government prohibiting the infliction of fines were not issued till after the close of the year. The rewards to village officers for good and faithful service were distributed in East Khandesh by the Collector in person at a special darbar held for the purpose and in the Panch Mahals at the Agricultural Exhibition. Government consider that the value of the rewards is increased when their distribution is attended with some ceremony and desire that Collectors should associate them with a special function such as one of the darbars which they are now in the practice of holding.

The work connected with the Record of Rights and the repairs of boundary marks show somewhat uneven results. In the case of the Record of Rights there is a general complaint that the work done by Circle Inspectors is both insufficient and of poor quality. The form of the record has recently been made very much simpler and as it is coming more and more into practical use both as evidence of title and as a basis of the village accounts, mutations will be more readily reported, but its proper maintenance will always require the most exacting attention on the part of the district staff. It is very satisfactory to note the growing appreciation by the rayat of the value of the record to which several reports both from the Presidency and from Sind bear witness. In the case of boundary marks there are complaints that their repairs are frequently a task which is physically beyond the power of the Circle Inspectors. Under recent orders the grouping of the villages in a taluka for this work has been modified, but it appears likely that for the first few years the plan adopted in the Surat district of entrusting the repairs to a special temporary establishment paid out of the costs recovered from the occupants will give the most satisfactory results. The necessity of a more extensive inspection of the repairs should be impressed upon sub-divisional officers.

Of special features of the year one of the most important was the inauguration of district darbars on lines suggested by the late Mr. Jackson. A beginning was also made in the abolition by the District Local Boards of roadside tolls. Government are gratified to hear that the planting of roadside trees was prosecuted with so much vigour in the districts of East Khandesh and Ahmednagar.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON DISARMAMENT.

Mr Lloyd George was interviewed in the "Review of Reviews," and has many interesting things to say about international armaments.

"In the grammar of ruin there are three degrees," he said: "Positive, Protection; Comparative, Armaments; Superlative, War. Why are armaments excused? Because tariff war, which is almost universal outside Britain, may lead to war of the other kind. Nations make war for markets, desiring to close those markets to their rivals.

WHY WE DO NOT DISARM.

He admitted that he spoke bitterly and felt bitterly on this subject. Out of every million of revenue he raised half a million had to go in armaments—but he did not deny that the expenditure on Dreadnoughts was necessary. He proceeded:—

"We cannot disarm in the midst of an armed camp. Any remedy must be international, and we are not merely willing but eagerly anxious for an international arrangement by which we could arrest this headlong race to destruction. But when we have piped to other nations they would not dance to our music. Nay, they have even misconstrued our invitation to cover, an insidious design to baulk their legitimate desire for self-protection, or as an intimation that the pace was getting too hot for us, and that they had only to keep on to see us drop out of the race. This naturally makes us chary of making new overtures for any international agreement on the subject of armaments. And until such an arrangement is arrived at we have no option but to go on sadly but with unflinching resolution to maintain the comparative preponderance of naval strength which for a hundred years has been recognised by friends and foes alike as the irreducible minimum of our national security.

"It is a game of begger-my-neighbour, at which if the peoples were wise, their Governments would not play. In beggar-my-neighbour it is a question as to which player is first played out. Our naval supremacy, living as we do from day to day on food brought from overseas, and with no conscript army of millions to defend our country, is a matter of life and death.

OUR NAVAL SUPREMACY.

"We do not argue about it. We maintain it, and we must go on maintaining it, against all challengers, even if it comes to the spending of our last penny. But those who delude themselves into imagining that we are nearer our last penny than our Protectionist neighbours should not forget that so far we have at least paid our way without having to borrow money with which to build ships—which is more than some of them can say. And, although, he who goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing, and we shall keep on paying our way from day to day out of revenue, nevertheless if the beggar-my-neighbour game is to be played out to the bitter end we have still the untouched reserve of a new loan available to fall back upon—a resource of which our competitors have long ago had to avail themselves.

"We are not going, from lack of pence, to risk the absolute immunity from invasion which is one of our most priceless national assets. We are open for a deal; we are anxious for a deal. But no matter how heavily we may be pressed we shall never be driven to surrender a position which, our rivals themselves being judges, is essential for our continued existence as an independent State. The basis of any such deal must of necessity be the maintenance of that immunity. That we cannot risk by any arrangement. Such proposals lead not to peace, but to war."

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

9th Extra Meeting.

Being a holiday there was a large crowd present to see the card of eight events negotiated for the Ninth Extra Meeting. The afternoon was warm, but the course was in excellent condition. There were several surprises during the evening. In the second race, Solitaire, who could always be had at thirties, won a sensational race by a neck, while in the Karjat Plate, Minerva easily accounted for two favourites, Salanic and Hurgon; and Topsail beat a good field rather easily for the Brisbane Plate, and the Totalisator returned one fortunate investor a dividend bordering on Rs. 650, in addition to which books were ready to lay twenty to one against her chance. The favourite kept cropping up every now and again, but they brought the majority no return as they invariably opened out at very short prices. Details :—

THE WELTER PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Kour Saheb of Patiala's Longchamp 9-5...Mr O'Brien Butler 1
Mr M Goculdass' Solution 8-2.....A Hoyt 2
Mr Homi Billimoria's Chain Lightning 10-7 Fraser 3

Also Ran.—Signorina 9-7, Bambino 9-0, Wine Merchant 8-12, Mallinyook 8-8 and Mary B 8-6.

Betting:—Evens Longchamp; 2 to 1 Pincher, 4 to 1 Solution.

Won by two lengths; 2 1-2 lengths separating the second and third. Time—1min. 4 31 secs.

THE KARJAT PLATE (Divided)—6 furlongs.

Mr Heath's Minerva 7-12.....Barrett 1
Mr Nanabhai's Ashroff 8-12.....Hill 2
Mr James' Salanic 8-13.....Brown 3

Also ran.—Jehangir 9-2, Creditor 8-11 and Hurgon 8 6.

Betting:—2 to 1 Salanic, 3 to 1 Hurgon, 5 to 1 Ashroff and 6 to 1 Minerva.

Won by two lengths; a head dividing second and third. Time—1min. 23 2-5secs.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Major Stratton's Topsail 7-3.....Butters 1
Mr F R S's Comeback 7-11.....Brown 2
Mr M Goculdass' Evening Herald 8-2...A Hoyt 3

Also ran.—Lorraine 9-11, Miss Clare 9-2, Gun Metal 8 9, Golightly 8-9, Ngakapa 8-1 and Koko 7-12.

Betting:—2 to 1 Lorraine, 4 to 1 Evening Herald, 10 to 1 Comeback and 20 to 1 Topsail.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 4 1-5 secs,

THE SELLING PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr A J DeSouza's Winsome 8-7.....Southall 1
Mr Capt O Wintero's Eruption 7-6.....Butters 2
Mr W T Miles' White Heather 8-8 .....Barrett 3

Also Ran.—St. Patrick 9-7, T. M. H. 9-4, and Mozart 8-13.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Winsome; 5 to 2 Mozart; 15 to 1 Eruption, and 8 to 1 White Heather.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; 3-4 length between next two. Time—1min. 4secs.

THE KARJAT PLATE—(Divided.) 6 furlongs.

Mr A W Esse's Solitaire 7-4.....Dhondi 1
Mr Heath's Plassy 8-5.....Robinson 2
Mr Goculdass' Bay Middleton 9-7.....A Hoyt 3

Also Ran.—Gold Mint 8-7, Antica 8-6, Darby 8 5, Saeed 8-0, Woolwinder 7-12, Murzook 7-12 and Fido 7-10.

Betting—Evens Bay Middleton, 6 to 1 Plassy and 30 to 1 Solitaire.

Won by a neck; head next two. Time—1-25min 1-5secs.

THE NEW COMERS CONSOLATION HANDICAP (Divided).—One mile.

Mr Nanabhai's Braganza 8-2.....A Hoyt 1
Mr Mohidin Suleman's Uslan 7-82 .....Etul 2
Mr R R S's Homdoon 8-0 .....Brown 3

Also Ran.—The Grand Duke 9-7, Rocksand 8-5, Khandalla 8-5, Takti Sulleman 8-4, Yazeed 8-2, and Cockeye 7-9.

Betting.—Evens Braganza, 3 to 1 Handoon, 20 to 1 Uslan.

Won by half a length; 1 1-2 lengths next two. Time—1 min 57 secs.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—One mile.

H H the Kour Sahib of Patalia's Brigand 8-5 Ames. 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily 8-5.....Southall 2
Mr Nanabhai's Meerjan 8-4 .....Robinson 3

Also Ran.—Parliament 9-12, Alma 8-8, Dumps 8 5, Padma 8-4, Meezer 8-1, Rhoderic Dhu 8-3, Zinfandel 8-0, Young Baker 7-9, Z Ninlumbook 7-9, Hundred 7-13, Deserst King 7-8, Straight Tip 7-6, Sandid 7-2 and Sher 7.4.

Betting.—3 to 1 Sandid, 4 to 1 Brigand, 6 to 1 Merrily and Meerjan.

Won by a neck; six lengths separating second and third. Time—1 min 55 secs.

NEW COMERS CONSOLATION HANDICAP (Divided)—1 mile.

Chief of Manavado's Fahad Beg, 8-6.....Ames 1
Mr Newton's Rustomibind, 8-6.....Mujeed 2
Mr Ebrahim Effendi's Young Japan, 7-8...Yussuff 3

Also Ran.—Skilaik 9-8, Guinea Gold 9-4, Artist 9-4, Akseer 8-11, Sir Hugo 8-6, Gozi 8-5, Occident 7-10, Turf King 7-7, Shabash 7-7 and Furhan 7-0.

Betting—Evens Russomihind, 4 to 1 Fahad Beg, 12 to 1 Young Japan.

Won by a head; 4 lengths between second and third. Time—1-56min. 4-5secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Bumble Puppy Sports.

The Bombay Gymkhana this year is not holding its usual athletic sports. There was little prospect of a good entry and consequently it was decided to hold a bumble puppy meeting only. These took place on Thursday afternoon, and a large attendance witnessed a programme of eight events. Thanks to some late entries, received on the field, there were good entries in all the events. The first was a golf-driving competition, which brought out about twenty competitors, and of these C. L. Burns was easily first with 276yds. Throwing the cricket ball was only a moderate performance, Cupper getting first place with a length of 96 yds.

Eleven men turned out for G. Co's (B. V. R.) 220 yds race in marching order. Haynes led nearly all the way, but Whiting sprinted by him in the straight and won a close race. In the veterans' race, handicapping was fixed according to length of residence in India. The scratch men, with E. E. Coombs on the back mark, were out of it and the three limit men took places without much difficulty. Results :—

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—S J Cupper (96), 1; R D England (93), 2; H L Watts (92) 3.

Golf Driving.—1 C L Burns, 276-3; 2 C A Russ, 253 8; 3 E E Coombs, 246-6.

The Sack Race.—1 L A Caunter; 2 H L Watts; 3 Capt Haymes.

Tilting at the Bucket.—O. Whiting and Lamb, 1; Shaw and Pattanson, 2.

Marching Order Races.—Open to the members of G. Company, B.V.R. Cup, presented by Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop.

O. Whiting 1
A. R. S. Haynes 2
W Parton..... 3

Pick-a-Back Mop Fighting.—Watts and Cupper 1; Spence and Hayne, 2.

Three-Legged Race.—This was run in two heats leaving four pairs in the final, with the results :—

F. R. R. Brooke and Capt. Haymes 1
L. A. Caunter and E. Giles 2

The Veterans' Race.—This was a handicap race, the handicap being based on the period of residence in India. Seven started with the handicap allowance as follows :—

W Moir (37 yds)..... 1
J R Macbeth (36 yds)..... 2
A K Willock (32 yds)..... 3
Capt Haymes (12 yds) 0
R J Keat (11 yds) 0
H G Gell (2 yds) 0
E E Coombs (Scratch) 0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Oct. 13.)

Mr Behram Navroji Sanjana, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, is granted privilege leave on half pay from such date as he may be relieved up to the 23rd December inclusive with permission to affix the Christmas Holidays to it.

The following appointments are made in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr Jijibhai Edalji Modi, Barrister-at-Law, transferred :—Mr Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri, LL B, to be Third Judge. Mr Hussain Badr-ud-din Tyabji, LL M, (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, to be Fourth Judge. Mr Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, LL B, to be Fifth Judge.

Mr Shanker Ramchandra Vaishampayan, Acting Mamlatdar of Sirur in the district of Poona, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Mehtaram Devmal Jagtiani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer Ahmednagar-Sholapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr Chunilal Gulabchand Balia to be Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar-Sholapur, vice Mr Mehtaram Devmal Jagtiani, proceeding on leave.

Mr Krishnajee Baliaji Hirde, on return to duty, to be District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr Sakarlal Nabhulal Desai to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar, Deputy Collector in the district of Sholapur, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahikantha was allowed an extension by five days of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr R B Bardi, Record-Keeper, District Court, Satara, is appointed Nazir of the District Court, Belgaum, on probation.

Mr Sakharam Kasinath Joshi is hereby empowered to administer the oath to declarants for the purpose of making affidavits in the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sangola.

The following acting arrangement is ordered:—Mr B B Menezes, Excise Sub-Inspector, Nawapur, West Khandesh District, appointed to act vice Mr Thathe to continue to act as Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Nandurbar, Mr Shaik Abdul Hamid, a candidate, to continue to act as Sub-Inspector, Nawapur, vice Mr Menezes.

Mr Ratansha Erachsha Cobla, Sub-Inspector Excise Khalapur, Kolaba District, to be Sub-Inspector on special duty and Mr Martand Amrut Patankar, a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector, Excise Khalapur, from the 28th July.

The village of Chambur in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District is declared to have been infected with plague from 11th June.

Mr Ramchandra Dhondo Mule Head Karkun, Taluka Jalgaon District East Khandesh who is a Magistrate of the Third Class in the East Khandesh District, is invested with additional powers.

Mr Anant Laxman Nadker acting Head Karkun, Mangaon and Third Class Magistrate is invested with additional powers.

Mr Asaram Kanaylal, residing at Bhingar, is appointed, with effect from the 18th October to be a Village Munsif for the villages of Bhingar and Nagardevle in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar District vice Mr Lakshman Damodar Mule, deceased.

The appointment of Mr Balkrishna Narayan Gawhankar as a Conciliator in the Bassein Taluka of the Thana District, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr Jamshedji Bahmunji, Subordinate Government Pleader Alibag to be Second Assistant to the District Public Prosecutor, Kolaba.

Mr Bhagvatlal Goculdas Gajivala, M A L L B is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Vinayak Harischandra Thakur Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar is confirmed as Mamlatdar.

The election of Mr. Balchandra Keshav Modlimkar, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Boards of Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District is approved.

Mr. Dattatraya Balwant Unde, B A, now acting as Mamlatdar of Akola, is appointed to be substantive "pro tem." Fifth Grade Mamlatdar vice Mr. Kharwandikar, reverting.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Mr. Shamrao Anant Latkar, B A, from Bhusaval to Dindori; Mr. Kharwandikar reverting to his substantive appointment in the Nasik district: Mr. Ramchandra Vishwanath Gadgil, L C E, on relief of his acting appointment as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, to be Mamlatdar of Bhusaval.

Mr. Hanmant Ramchandra Datar, Mamlatdar of Vengorla in the Ratnagiri District, is appointed to audit the Jamabandi Accounts of the Ratnagiri District from 1909-1910, and Mr Subrao Venktesh Kulkarni, Head Clerk to the Collector of Ratnagiri is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Vengorla during his absence.

In consequence of the reduction of Mr. H Venkatrao, Mamlatdar on probation, as Mahalkari, Mr Madhav Ramchandra Harpanhalli, Mahalkari of Mundargi in the Dharwar District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District.

Privilege leave for six weeks is granted to Mr H Harischandar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, with effect from 11th instant or subsequent date.

Mr Shambhu Shankar Datar, Special Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bagalkot in the Bijapur District during the absence on privilege leave for six weeks of Mr. Revanshidappa Basavannappa Kittur.

Mr. Keshavlal Girdharbhai Trivedi, Deputy Assistant Political Agent and Magistrate, First Class, Rewa Kantha, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division comprising the Sinkheda and Pandu Mewas.

DEATH OF A BURMA JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

News has come from home of the death of Mr. David Ross, Divisional Judge, Burma, on leave, who had been in the service for twenty four years. Mr. Ross was a capable and hard working officer. In the pre-annexation days he had exciting times, once barely escaping with his life.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th October 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	Nil	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	13	2	5 p.m.	...	52
Suez	13	2	30 p.m.	...	28

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Bhamo route to China restored between Shashi and Hankow (13-10-10), but continues interrupted between Yunnanfu and Lockow (10-10-10.)

Telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Portugal (10 12 10).

Turkish route restored (13-10-10.)

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

If we could Harness the Sun.

A fascinating article discussing some possible shiftings and changes of world-balances which might ensue if we could harness the sun appears in the "Times," based on a discussion at the British Association. An eminent man of science was once asked what discovery of last century was in his opinion, fraught with the most far-reaching results for the human race," says the writer. "He replied that he was inclined to select the toy, often seen in shop windows, in which two little fans revolve in a vacuum under the influence of the sun's rays. In spite of the hopeful statements of Professor Fessenden, in which he expounded the possibility of harnessing wind power and the energy of solar radiation for the service of mankind, it has still to be demonstrated that we have advanced very far beyond the toy stage; but the prospect he seeks to unfold is probably by no means wholly illusory.

POWER FROM SOLAR ENERGY.

"If we ever reach a time when power can be largely produced from solar energy, it must be obvious that the economic development of the world might undergo very marked changes. Professor Fessenden made the sardonic remark that 'England was not well suited for the solar radiation method,' though, by way of consolation, he added that 'the average wind value was fairly high,' a discovery which disconcerted airmen have already made on their own account. The grey northern lands, with their fitful gleams of sunshine, are not likely to make much use of solar energy. Therein lies the opportunity of the Tropics, for equatorial countries would have an enormous advantage in using a practical process for converting and storing energy derived from the sun. At first sight it might seem that such a discovery, if it is ever realised, would ultimately alter the whole balance of the civilised world. Territories which combined vast resources, fierce natural productivity, a huge supply of low-priced labour, and the cheapest form of power would appear to be able in that event to outstrip the nations of the North. But is there any prospect that, even if Professor Fessenden's dreams came true, the centre of the world's political and economic gravity would within any measurable period be transferred to the Tropics?

THE ULTIMATE INFLUENCE IS CHARACTER.

"We do not think so. The ultimate determining influence is not the discoveries of science, but the character and qualities of mankind. The development of human energy must always tell far more directly upon the settlement of the world's affairs than such possible factors as the utilisation of solar energy. Climate has a decisive effect upon the evolution of human dynamics. We hold it to be indubitably true that the constant struggle with the elements in temperate climates braces and hardens and energises, and produces that type of humanity which will always predominate in history. All the magic of science cannot alter the still greater and more vital results of climate. No revelations, however tremendous their potentialities, will disturb the human force generated among the races who for ages have had to battle with the chill rigours of the North. The debilitating effects of city life have not eradicated, and will not eradicate for centuries to come, the superior vigour produced in latitudes where the atmosphere never grows languorous. It may be urged that the rudiments of civilisation were first evolved in regions which are at least sub-tropical, and have seasons of intense heat. That is probably true, though the origins of civilisation have still to be accurately decided. While archæologists are digging in many buried cities, they have not yet laid bare the final secrets of the morning of the world. They tell us of diverse races, but they do not seem to have discovered any co-ordinating principal of origin which will link their facts together and carry us further back. What seems reasonably clear is that the outward movement of the earliest civilised races was either lateral or northward, and very rarely to the south. When a race turned southward as in the irruption of a light-skinned people into India it soon softened under the enervating influence of a tropical environment.

ETERNAL SUNSHINE SPELLS DECADENCE.

"Nearly all the imposing tropical civilisations appear to have had within them from their birth the seeds of swift and premature decay. Such races as the Rajputs alone retained great virility, because the struggle to maintain life amid sandy deserts produced conditions to some extent resembling in result the hardness of the North; and the same factor helps to explain the meteoric outburst of the Arabs, who nevertheless swept northward at once. Most of the conquering tribes, whose deeds have resounded in history emerged from bare and desolate uplands, their characters moulded and developed by life amid that inclement weather which makes the strongest and most practical and, on the whole, the ablest men. Eternal sunshine has for them spelt decadence. So it may always be; and the peoples who live beneath grey skies might, look without dismay upon the realisation of the solar tanks of Professor Fessenden, who, to do him justice, confined himself strictly to the technical aspects of his project. At the same time, it must be pointed out that vast masses of the peoples of the temperate zones are at present undergoing the modifying influence of strange climates, the consequences of which cannot yet be even vaguely perceived. In the last three centuries they have migrated in swarms to new continents. North and South America, South Africa, and Australasia are all being populated from the northern countries of the Old World. We who are left behind are perhaps too apt to suppose that those who have gone from us will not suffer a sea-change. We sometimes think we note surface indications of new qualities, but at heart we fancy that those who have migrated are very much as we are ourselves. No doubt we are roughly right in coming to that conclusion at present, but it may not always suffice. Three hundred years are little more than a moment in the long evolution of humanity. The process has probably been going on for hundreds of thousands of year; for, though the brittle bones of the earliest human beings have vanished, the stones they chipped remain to tell geologists of their dim existence.

THE ABIDING TRUTH.

"It is still far too early to discern whether, in the newly peopled continents, these essential characteristics which lie far deeper than pride of race or patriotism or political feeling will remain the same. Probably they will not, but in the meantime it is not very profitable to speculate upon the effect of new climates on old peoples. For instance, we hold that it is unsound to talk about the modifications which climate is supposed to be producing among the English race in Australia. It will be time enough to discuss that question five hundred years hence. The abiding truth at the back of the whole problem is that the best primal instincts of man in his full stature, love and courage, hope and compassion, remain unchanged and unchanging in every clime." Such is the "Times" view of Professor Fessenden's paper. The really practical suggestions he made in his paper are dealt with in the "Times" Engineering Supplement which says that :—The contribution by Professor R. A. Fessenden read at the British Association, on the power to be derived from the wind and sun, elicited some remarkable figures, and suggested that the method is now practicable on a commercial scale. The initial difficulty in determining the probable efficiency of such a scheme is that the solar 'constant' is itself an uncertain quantity. Professor Fessenden regards it as being equivalent to about 150lb. per square foot per second, but he himself thinks that this is somewhat high. Pouillet's experiments, as described by Professor Minchin, reduce the figure to 63·42, while the corresponding figure derived from Violle's tests is 91·25.

SUNSHINE AND WIND FOR MACHINERY.

"The measurements made by Professor Very also illustrate the great diversity that exists in the available solar energy at different points and times on the earth's surface and under various conditions of incidence. Professor Fessenden's investigation of the comparative costs of storage by batteries and storage by a sunk-tank hydraulic system is of importance, and his figures deserve attention. It is to be observed that for his main generators he proposes to use a low-pressure steam turbine, or a special type of engine of which the description is not yet published, and that an efficiency of 10 per cent. is estimated for this portion of the plant. Further the whole undertaking is to be assisted, when and were possible, by windmills, and the general conclusion of Professor Fessenden is that in cases where water-power is not directly available a solar-radiation plant, or a windmill plant, comes within the range of engineering possibilities. Sooner or later, when the mineral resources of this country become too costly for power production purposes, some such scheme will be inevitable, and, assuming that sunshine and the winds of heaven escape predatory taxation, these means will have to be made available for driving the world's machinery."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE "SPECTATOR" AND WOMEN'S DRESS.

"In the matter of dress variety is to the civilised woman what finery is to the savage," says the "Spectator." "The more civilised women become, the more variety they must have. Things have come to such a pass now that the daily papers must tell the news of the fashions; the gravest journal dare not ignore them. Side by side with the affairs of the realm and the annals of Court and of crime stand the kaleidoscopic details of coloured stuffs and fantastic styles which delight the feminine public. This feminine weakness about which the moralists talk is in reality a great feminine strength whereby women throw into certain directions the whole weight of their clothes. Skirts change from long to short, folds from ample to skimpy, colours from bright to dim. But these are only, as it were, the 'headings' of change. Innumerable subtleties of detail confound the student, and the whole object of the dress designer is to render unwearable what is not yet worn out, while the object of the woman of fashion is to break the record, to be the first to spring a surprise.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE TRAIN.

"Time was when women were content with traditional ornaments, and in the East they are content still; and in parts of Europe, too, the lower people remain conservatives in the matter of clothes. In new countries, however, no such thing as a class costume was ever heard of, and the tendency among all the advancing nations is towards (if the expression may be permitted) a uniform variety—i.e., the object of the women who can afford it is change, and their poorer sisters follow afar off. Take the evidence of the train, that place in which all classes meet bent upon their several avocations. Nearly all the women who travel perpetually in and out of the cities belong to the great moral division of the conscientiously responsible. Socially they come from everywhere. What an immense item is dress in their conversation! This does not in the least mean that they are frivolous people. We can see and know by their faces and demeanour that the vast majority of them are not frivolous. It only means that they enjoy thinking about dress, and that when they have time they do so. The real defence for women in their growing love of dress seems to us to be this: that dress is a recreation, one of those natural recreations which grow out of necessity and out of everlasting emotions."

MOTOR HEADGEAR.

For the motorist there are attractive poke bonnet made of draped velvet with a band of fur forming the brim, sealskin, broadtail, or astrachan being chiefly employed in this connection, while the velvet is carried out in some contrasting shade against which the dark fur has a specially charming appearance. We are growing accustomed to faces surrounded by the rather attractive frame of the Victorian bonnet, and the band of fur round the face is very piquant, and looks exceedingly cosy and practical. There are other bonnets, too, built up of unedged, lapped on a band of black velvet, which is equally becoming, and, of course, cheaper, while each scallop is held in its place with a black velvet button, fastening it securely

BY THE WAY.

BALZAC'S COUNTRY RETREAT.

There was recently a pilgrimage of enthusiasts to Les Jardies, Balzac's country seat at Ville d'Avray. It was by reading the Memoires of Saint Simon that the novelist was attracted to that quiet corner of the Parisian suburbs; but he also thought that it would afford him a comfortable hiding-place from his numerous creditors. As a matter of fact these soon discovered him, and came to ring his bell, but without any useful result. Dead silence always followed. The guests and the servants breathed no word; even the dogs were taught to refrain from barking. The creditors concluded that they had presented themselves at an empty house by mistake, and returned disappointed to the capital.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNION.

Mr. Norman Birkett, the new President of the Cambridge Union, is, we gather from the "Methodist Times," a Wesleyan local preacher. Mr. Birkett, who matriculated at Emmanual College in 1907, and was soon known as a diligent student, an average sportsman, and a very keen member of literary and debating societies. His scholastic record runs: Historical Tripos, Part I., Second Class; Theological Special, Part I, Second Class; Part II., First Class; and he is now reading for Part II. of the Law Tripos for the degree of LL.B., as his intention is to proceed to the Bar. He has carried off two essay prizes in successive years, one for a study of "James Boswell," another for what was surely a congenial theme—"Political Satire in English Poetry."

A NEWCASTLE EDUCATIONALIST.

Rutherford College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, an extension of which has been opened by Professor Sadler is the most striking memorial to the late Dr. Rutherford, father of Dr. V. Rutherford, who sat in the last Parliament for a division of Middlesex. Dr. Rutherford was one of the pioneers of education in the North. When the formation of a ladder from the elementary school to the University was only a dream, he dreamed that dream for the North. He began by creating a huge elementary school, and he went on from that to the Science and Art School—a secondary establishment which was linked to South Kensington, and which sent many men to the Universities. The experiment attracted widespread notice. Among those who distributed the prizes at the annual gathering of the school were Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Balfour, and Viscount Morley, and from their voices men received encouragement who are now playing active parts in the life of the North.

DOCTOR, PREACHER AND TEACHER.

Dr. Rutherford, who was at the same time a preacher in full charge of a congregation, a doctor of medicine in good practice, and an educational reformer, wore himself out at a comparatively early age. His work, however, went on. The Science and Art School gave place in due time to the Rutherford College, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the late Mr. Joseph Cowen. A building of little architectural pretention, it has been a centre of great educational activity. Always hampered by financial difficulties and dependent on low fees, the College, after a brave struggle for many years as an independent institution, was handed over to the Education Committee of the city. Now it is expanding on the lines originally mapped out by Dr. Rutherford when he began his pioneer work forty years ago.

ATHLETES ON THE BENCH.

The promotion of Mr. Eldon Bankes to a place on the Bench adds another, the "Law Journal" states, to the Band of distinguished athletes who have become judges of the High Court. Mr. Baukes rowed twice in the Oxford crew in the University boatrace. No fewer than three of the judges now entitled to sit in the House of Lords are old "Blues" the Lord Chancellor thrice played in the Oxford cricket eleven and thrice represented his University at bequets; Lord Macnaghten rowed for Cambridge in the University boatrace sixty years ago, and won the Colquhoun Sculls—the sculling championship of the University—in 1851; while the Lord Chief Justice was famous both as runner and cricketer.

CHANCERY AND PUISNE KING'S BENCH JUDGES.

It is somewhat curious, our contemporary points out, that there is no "Blue" among the present Chancery or Puisne King's Bench judges; but Mr. Justice Channell won the Colquhoun Sculls ten years after Lord Macnaghten, and rowed in the first Trinity boat which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley. And Mr. Justice Scrutton is an excellent golfer. Yet in former days there has been an even more distinguished body of athletic judges, as when Mr. A. L. Smith, Lord Justice Chitty, and Lord Justice Romer were together on the Bench, all as famous for their prowess on river and field while they were at the University as they were latter for their judicial eminence.

ABOUT THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.

We may quote from Mr. W. J. Gordon's new book, "Our Home Railways" (Warne), some facts about the origin of the London and South-Western Railway. We are reminded that the contract for a portion of the line between Basingstoke and Winchester and other parts was Thomas Brassey's first big job. The South-Western might now be called the recreation line, for what with its nine racecourses and the Thames boating and reviews and Cowes, it makes more out of sport and pleasure than any other. Waterloo Station now covers twenty-two acres. Within it are nineteen roads, that is to say that when full it holds nineteen trains abreast, and the bridge over the Westminster Bridge Road by which it is approached carries eleven roads.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY LINE.

The South-Western is our most important military line. It skirts the Channel and has more military stations on it than any other. It connects the three great naval stations, Portsmouth, Portland and Plymouth, with the two great camps, and serves as many garris ns towns as it does cathedral cities. The road it jointly owns with the Brighton into Portsmouth is the only one in the country that passes through a rampart. And, owing to the concentration of the troopships at Southampton, it carries every British soldier that goes or returns on foreign service.

THE "HEART" OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN.

Southampton, Mr. Gordon further states, is the real heart of the South-Western and the main cause of its prosperity. The oldest trade of the port is that in wine and the amount is now enormous; the newest trade is that in chilled provisions, and the old storage accommodation is the largest in the country. This cold storage business is a most interesting feature, for the meat is not loaded into covered wagons, but direct into road vans with their shafts taken off, and their wheels lashed to iron rails on double carriage trucks. A train of these carts is loaded alongside the stores and run straight up to Nine Elms, where the horses are awaiting them, and in the load, after being handled only once, is delivered at Smith-field within four hours of leaving the cold room at Southampton.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SOVEREIGNS.

If one were asked to speculate as to the Sovereign whose daily mailbag was the greatest, one would hazard the Kaiser. But no. Then most will say, it ought to be. On the unimpeachable authority of the Paris contemporary, we learn that the Pope is the recipient of the greatest number of missives. The mail of his Holiness consists, on the average, of 23,000 letters, newspapers, &c. To go through this mass 35 secretaries are kept employed. The President of the United States receives nearly 1,000 letters daily, and about 4,000 journals and books.

THE KAISER AND OTHER RULERS.

The Kaiser's mail consists of 4,000 letters, and frequently the same number of books and papers. Our King, we learn, is favoured with 1,000 letters a day, and over 2,000 newspapers and books. The Czar is not overworked in this respect for a Sovereign, His Majesty's mail being given at 650 letters, &c., per day. The Kings of Italy and Spain have to deal with about 300 letters each. Queen Wilhelmina is still more favoured, with 150 letters, &c. But President Fallieres is still more fortunate, for we are told that he receives few letter, and hardly any papers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

MR. LOCKE'S NEW PLAY.

In "The Man from the Sea" Mr. William J. Locke has attempted much. He has attempted to deal with one of the problems lately set before the Divorce Commission—namely, whether a marriage should cease to be considered binding if one of the parties to it has incurred a long sentence of imprisonment or has become insane. But Mr. Locke's play does not help towards a solution of the problem by one single fresh thought, or even by a strongly stated case. One pities Daphne—who, because she is tied to a scoundrel in Sydney goal is not legally married to Mark Averill—but there is nothing by which to judge whether she behaved well or ill in defying the law. She and Mark love each other they consider she was justified in leaving a drunken, cruel scoundrel. What could they have done except give themselves out as man and wife? But they should not have gone to live in a cathedral town and become intimate with the clergy. Because they did this Marion Lee, the Dean's wife's dearest friend, has to decide between her conscience and her love for the Dean's brother-in-law, Jan Redlander. Jan, having been away at sea for twelve years, has not the tact of the men of towns, so when he meets the lady he has known in Sydney as Mrs. Field he promptly asks her how she comes to be in Durdleham. Pontifex Pye overhears their conversation and repeats it to Marion feels bounds to take measures to stop her friend continuing "a life of sin." To save Daphne, though he loves Marion passionately, Jan tells that he has a hopelessly insane wife, and so opens Marion's eyes to the possibility of a woman giving herself to a man who cannot marry her. Simple, narrow-minded Marion has not the wit to argue about the difference between sinning against society and sinning against nature. Her equally simple-minded lover cannot explain this to her except by the cruel method of showing her that even her principles are not proof against temptation, but he has not a very logical mind. He explains to her in the third act that love is the most sacred thing of all—and yet is glad when she refuses to act on this Principle later on. However, he gains his way all round makes Pontifax and Marion lie to the Dean, and it turns out that Field has been dead for two years, so all ends happily. The play is a superficial handling of a great subject, sprinkled with rhetorical rhapsodies on the sea, and the dialogue is often so stilted that it handicaps the player.

MR. LORAINE'S SUCCESS.

Mr. Loraine was charmingly breezy as the "cocksure," all-conquering, rhapsodical sailor-man, but he was not quite convincing in the emotional moments, Miss Nina Boucicault, as Marion, was wonderfully successful in suggesting the puzzlement of a woman who cannot think things out for herself but holds to the principles she has learnt until they fail her in the stress of emotion. She almost succeeded in making Marion a pathetic and sympathetic character, especially in the last act, where Marion retracts her promise to go away with Jan, until she learns that there is no bar to their legal union. Miss Beryl Faber looked handsome and was effective as Daphne Averill; Mr. Vane-Tempest, as Pontifex Pye, won many laughs by his wholly admirable performance of a stupid, well-intentioned person; Mr. Jules Shaw showed great ability in the very difficult part of Jan's dog-like, savage-looking servant, Monks; and Mr. Arthur Lewis was excellent as the Dean. The reception was quite favourable.

THE PIGEON HOUSE.

If the Earl of Yarmouth—whose "comedy, with music," "The Pigeon House, has been produced at the Court Theatre—had served an apprenticeship to playwriting, he would know that it is courting disaster to attempt to turn a novel into a play. There are too many incidents in most novels for the "three hours' traffic of the stage." There are too many incidents in "The Pigeon House," or, rather, there is an attempt to deal with too complicated a story, but in spite of this defect, the piece is bright; many a worse one at a larger theatre has been a financial success. The plot is interesting—it turns on a husband and wife both trying to raise money on a diamond necklace, of which there is a "paste" duplicate. The husband, Victor de Meneval, a young captain living alone in bachelor quarters in a dull garrison town, has got into debt by spending too much money in giving suppers at "The Pigeon House." His wife, Leontine, living alone in Paris, is in the same difficulty through having ordered too many gowns and hats from a tailor and a milliner "out of charity" to provide these deserving people with work. Victor, having purchased a paste duplicate at the time he purchased his wife's diamond necklace, substitutes the false for the real article, and gets his wife's guardian, Paul Bouchard, a lawyer, to act as pawnbroker. And Paul having met a fascinating widow, who understands the art of flattering elderly gentlemen, goes off with the necklace.

A SKETCHY THIRD ACT.

In the second act everybody meets everybody else at "The Pigeon House" where singing and dancing to an audience in the rule, and in the third act Leontine, having grown jealous and suspicious, pretends to drink too much champagne, and be as free in her manners as an habitue of "The Pigeon House," until her husband's horror makes her throw herself into his arms and confess that the champagne bottle only contained ginger-ale! Too much time is spent on the first and second acts with the result that the third, which should be the best dramatically, is so sketchy that it seems merely a rather clumsy attempt to provide Leontine with an opportunity to show that she can act, sing a sentimental song, and dance on a table partly covered with glasses. Miss Irish Hoey, in a fascinating "curban," did all these things very charmingly, but the author had not given her sufficient time or good enough material to enable her to make any great effect. The many lyrics which this plot serves to introduce cannot be called brilliantly clear, but they have a simplicity of language and directness of thought which makes them interesting. The music has no strikingly original note, but is inspiriting and tuneful. One song—to the glory of the cigarette—had a delightful air. This and two or three others won well-deserved and genuine encores, though the house was by no means full. A word of praise is due to Miss Jane Eyre for her effective performance of Mme. Vernet, the fascinating widow. Mr. Ivan Berlyn, who played the comedy part of the elderly lawyer, dances well and has an expressive face, but he was over-made up and more often than not he over-acted which spoilt what would otherwise have been a clever performance. Victor de Meneval was engagingly played by Mr. Eric Hope, who on the fall of the curtain bowed in response to a continuous call for the author.

MME. BERNHARDT AT THE COLISEUM.

The second act of M. Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon" was well chosen for an appearance that is limited by the conditions of the Coliseum to half an hour. For Mme. Bernhardt is on the stage the whole time. In this brief half-hour that pathetic figure in history, the son of a great Napoleon, lives before us once again. The note of tragedy is not reached in the second act, but the hapless Duke is seen chafing under the state of servitude in which he lives. Occasionally he bursts into fits of anger; but the proofs that he is not forgotten in France stir him to enthusiasm, and in his portraits upon the pipes and plates and neckerchiefs that are produced by the patriotic. Flambeau he seen the vision of Empire and a crown. Mme. Bernhardt still has that wonderful charm and grace that have always distinguished her. Her powers, it is true, are not as great as they were. There was less fire in her fury than ones there would have been. But she brought very vividly before her audience the pathetic figure of the Duke, his vacillating character and his vain desire to do great things. There was that exquisite music, too, in the voice of the artist, and over all her performance an indefinable charm and those rare gifts she possesses.

THE ALHAMBRA REVUE.

A serious start has now been made with preparations for the grand Revue to be produced at the Alhambra in December. Mr. Pelissier has during the past few days enjoyed the unusual experience of trying the voices of all the members of the corps de ballet who are expected not only to dance but to do a little singing when called upon. It is not very long ago indeed, that the Alhambra possessed an excellent band of vocalists, whose services were always utilised even in spectacular productions. A return to the old order of things will certainly not be unwelcome. Mr. Alfred Moul has every confidence that the Revue will hold its place in the programme until the opening of the 1911 season and that he will be under no necessity, consequently, to consider the question of a new ballet for some time to come. Of course something especially appropriate and effective may be looked for at the Alhambra to celebrate coronation year.

NOT A MUSHROOM NOVELTY

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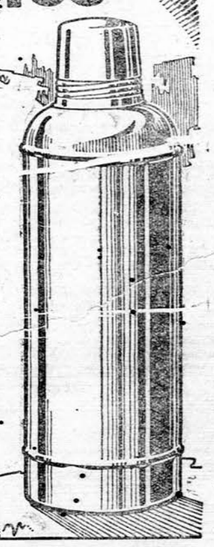

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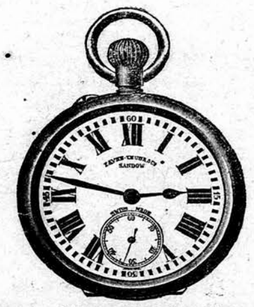
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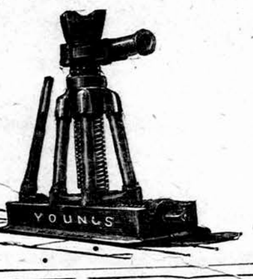
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